The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870. NUMBER 342.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Lively Time in the Senate Over the San Domingo Question.

Garfield's Currency Bill Virtually Killed.

Poor Prospect for Schenck's Little Tariff Bill in the Senate.

The Free Coal Bill Likely to Prove a Failure.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The San Domingo treaty question has made a good deal of bad feeling among Republican members of the Senate, and each outbreak of temper is worse than the one by which it was preceded. [illegible]

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

The House consumed the day upon the new banking and currency bill. Toward the close, the debate became very boisterous, and when Mr. Garfield rose to call the previous question, there was a general uproar. About one-third of the members had offered amendments, and most of them wanted to know how they would stand when the bill came up to-morrow. The committee having instructed Mr. Garfield to move an amendment in the shape of a substitute, it gave the committee precedence over others offered yesterday. When the order upon which the voting would proceed became known, it excited much opposition, and finally, before the previous question was ordered, Mr. Eldridge moved to adjourn. An explanation was at once made by the Speaker, in answer to a question, that an adjournment before seconding the previous question would carry the bill to the foot of the calendar. Mr. Eldridge then announced that he made the motion for that very purpose, and so the yeas and nays were ordered, with the general understanding that an affirmative vote would kill the bill. It resulted—yeas, 79; nays, 75. [illegible]

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL

[illegible]

THE LATEST PROTECTION DODGE.

[illegible]

PENSION BILL.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEBTS.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to General Butler's bill for settling the claims of the Government against Southern railroads, heretofore published, and directed him to report the same.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

[illegible]

THE OSAGE INDIAN RESERVATION QUESTION

[illegible]

THE FREE COAL BILL

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President and family propose leaving Washington to-morrow evening for Pennsylvania, at the invitation of Senator Cameron, and return by Monday morning.

THE JEWS.

The President in reply to resolution of the Senate, says the State Department has received no official information concerning the reported persecutions and massacre of Jews in Roumania.

NOMINATIONS.

[illegible]

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Select Committee on the Decline of Commerce had under consideration to-day the question of granting subsidies to steamship lines. They discussed all the bills before them, but no decision was reached.

OREGON ELECTION.

Senator Williams gives up the Oregon election. The State and Legislature are Democratic.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

[illegible]

EVENING SESSION.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Crop Prospects in England.

Proceedings in the Œcumenical Council.

Drowning of Twelve of an Excursion Party on the English Coast.

Panic in a London Theatre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

TURKEY.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

SWITZERLAND.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Annual Session of the Illinois State Sabbath School Convention.

[illegible]

Iowa State Sunday School Convention—Meeting of Railroad Stockholders.

[illegible]

The Reformed Protestant Church.

[illegible]

Meeting of the American Baptist Free Missionary Society at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Catholic Confirmations at Joliet.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Call for an Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature—Knights Templar Election.

[illegible]

Terrible Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Inauguration of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Meeting of the State Woman's Suffrage Association at Indianapolis—State Prison Expenses—State Eclectic Medical Society.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Proceedings in the International Typographical Convention in Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Revenue Suits in Cincinnati—Fatal Gunshot Accident.

[illegible]

Photographers' National Convention at Cleveland.

[illegible]

IOWA.

Annual Meeting of the Iowa Press Association—State Woman Suffrage Association—Peace Convention—College Commencements.

[illegible]

Annual Congress of the National Brewers' Association at Davenport.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

The Blood Horse Association Races at Springfield.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

A Successful Expedition Against Marauding Indians.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Railroad Items—The Little Wabash Improvement—Election of Superintendent of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane.

[illegible]

Sinking of a Canal Boat at Morris.

[illegible]

A Horse Thief Shot by a Sheriff—Drowned.

[illegible]

The Seventh Judicial District.

[illegible]

Military Reunion Postponed.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN RAID.

The Volunteers at Ottawa—Speech of the Governor General.

[illegible]

General Order from General Lindsay.

[illegible]

Annapolis Naval Academy.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

[illegible]

DRESS GOODS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE

Will offer this (THURSDAY) morning, June 9, an

"AUCTION PURCHASE"

Of over One Thousand Pieces Striped Skirtings and Dress Goods, at

20

25

and 30 *cts. per yd.*

These are all fresh Goods, of this season's styles, in all colors, and are offered for LESS THAN HALF THE GOLD IMPORTING COST.

AT

106 & 108 STATE-ST.,

AND

56 and 58 Washington-st.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

AN ATTRACTIVE NUMBER.

Contents for the Week Ending June 8.

[illegible]

SAFES.

HERRING'S SAFE

For Sale Cheap.

[illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LAPHAM & WEAVER,

Flour, Grain, Wool, Fruit, and Produce COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

165 South Water-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.

SPECIALTY,

Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Office and Residence 189 Wabash-av.

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE.

[illegible]

PASTURING FOR HORSES.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC BEER HALL.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

ATLANTIC BEER HALL.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOXIE HOUSE.

[illegible]

FURS.

Send your Furs to be saved from Moths to BISHOP & BARNES, Fur Factory, 115 Lake-st.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

Court-place rear of Opera House.

DR. T. P. THORPE,

PSYCHOLOGICAL

MEDICINE INSTITUTE,

No. 13 Adams-st.,

NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.

Entirely New System of Healing

ALL MANNER OF

DISEASES!

Very Little Medicine Used,

AND THE

ONLY CURE ON EARTH

FOR

CANCERS

AND

CATARRH!

AND DR. THORPE WILL PAY

$5,000 CASH

For any one Case ever Thoroughly and Radically Cured by any other man.

AND THE

ONLY CURE ON EARTH

FOR

Poisonous Virus,

OR

Impure Blood.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for those who desire, and no charge for board until cured.

CANCERS CURED

Without using the Knife or causing pain. Call and see testimonials of the highest order.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

[illegible]

N. C. HILL.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

W. G. EDWARDS.

McGUIRE & LEE

Will open a NEW SALOON, No. [illegible] South Clark-st., THIS DAY, June 9, 1870. All their friends are invited to call and have a good time. Plenty of music, &c.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

JOHN DAVISON.

FOR SALE.

DOOR PLATES. DOOR PLATES.

The Celebrated Frost-Proof Door Plate.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STATE

Butter Firkins,

FOR SALE BY

[illegible]

BEST VEGETABLE PLANTS.

[illegible]

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MUSICAL UNION.

[illegible]

JOHN STUMPF, Sec'y.

INK.

TO BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

USE

Larssen's Magic Ink!

[illegible]

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.

Sanford's Fountain Ink, for Schools—Black. Sanford's Exchequer Ink—Black.

LADIES' GOODS.

SPECIAL

Bargains

OFFERED BY

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

110 & 112 STATE-ST.

NOTE the PRICES:

Children's Linen Suits, only $1, same goods advertised by leading houses at $1.75.

Ladies' Linen Suits, $6.50.

Ladies' Lawn Suits, $7.00.

Choice Gray Summer Poplins, 25 cents.

French Printed Cambrics, fast colors, 15c, former price 30c.

Stripe Shawls, only $3, selling freely all over the country at $4.

Genuine Imported Seersuckers, for suits, only 28c per yard.

We have fresh arrivals daily of the latest novelties in PIQUE, PARIS MUSLIN, VICTORIA LAWN, LINEN, and SEERSUCKER SUITS, OVERSKIRTS, WRAPPERS, &c., and we will guarantee the prices as low as the same goods can be bought anywhere.

REMEMBER THE SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN FLEECE!

110 & 112 STATE-ST.

FURNITURE.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

FURNITURE!

THAYER & TOBEY

Furniture Co.,

87, 89 & 91 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Factory, 86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

[illegible]

$50.00 Cash.

$50.00 in 4 Months.

$50.00 in 8 Months.

$50.00 in 12 Months.

$50.00 in 16 Months.

[illegible]

STOREY & ALLEN,

Room 5, No. 100 Madison-st.

AN ELEGANT

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

S. B. KERFOOT & CO.

FOR SALE,

ON

WALLACE AND BISSELL-STS.

[illegible]

RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK.

[illegible]

ULRICH & HOFFMAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

One of the best-paying Manufacturing and Jobbing Houses in Chicago. Business last year $500,000, and can be increased if desired. Capital required, $30,000 to $50,000. None but responsible parties, with the money, need apply. Address, with full name, LAURENCE, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

SHORT LOANS

ON ALL GOOD SECURITIES.

MONEY IN HAND, AND NO DELAY.

Also, $2,000 on Improved City Real Estate, for 3 or 5 Years.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO.,

No. 5 Otis Block, 163 Madison-st.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED

On Chicago and Cook County Property.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN.

Money to Loan

[illegible]

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.

Money to Loan

[illegible]

REPUBLIC INS. CO. STOCK

Wanted, at (20) par, at the Company's Office.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible]

F. E. JONES, Secretary C., D. & V. R. R. Co.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN

FIRE, MARINE, AND

PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO.,

OF CHICAGO.

Capital, $100,000. Chartered 1865.

Office, 154 Washington-st.

[illegible]

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE.

[illegible]

LADIES' SUITS.

J. B. SHAY,

112, 114 & 116 LAKE-ST.,

Will offer THURSDAY, June 9,

A full line of LINEN SUITS, in shades of Buff.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SUITS, in all shades.

WHITE SWISS & JACONET SUITS.

These Goods are OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, and WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. They are FRESH and NEW, and comprise EVERY STYLE, and sold at POPULAR PRICES.

Examination Solicited.

LADIES' SUITS.

THE

Best and Cheapest

LINE OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

In the City, just received at the

MOURNING STORE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURING AND SELLING

Best White Pique Suits at - $15

Best Gingham Suits, tr'm'd, $10

Best Fig'd Linen Lawn Suits, $11

Best Percale Suits, trimd, - $9

Calico Suits, - - - - - - $3

Also, Black and Check Silk, Japanese Silk, Poplin and Alpaca Suits, &c., &c., AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

Orders for manufacturing promptly executed AT COST PRICES, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

Llama Lace Shawls

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

BARGAINS IN PIECE GOODS.

CORNER STATE & MADISON-STS.

CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22d REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS,

OF NEW YORK,

Have removed their entire stock of

FINE

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

Embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the 22d Regiment,

Fourteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs.

[illegible]

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - $1,000

Landaus - - - $1,500 to 1,650

Clarences - - - 1,400 to 1,650

Wagons - - - - 350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR in ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, OR FINISH.

[illegible]

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - $150

PONY CARRIAGES, with Rumble Seat for Servants, 200

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

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116 LaSalle-st.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS

SAPOLIO

Depot, 211 Washington-st., New York. Branch, 39 Oxford-st., London, England.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE PROP. UNION

[illegible]

PLATT, THORN & MAYNARD.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

DAILY (Sundays Excepted).

[illegible]

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Property Desired by the Soldiers' Home.

[illegible]

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CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870.

A DEFECTIVE AND CORRUPT BILL.

The House bill to lessen taxation is a piece of patchwork and botchwork, at once inadequate in reduction, incongruous in detail, and fraudulent in intention. It reduces excises on many articles, but in such a way as to render no reduction of the army of revenue collectors possible. While the income tax is lowered, two-fifths of the cost of collecting it will remain the same as before. The tax on sales of merchandise is continued, in order, we suppose, to furnish an excuse for retaining thousands of deputy tax-gatherers and smelling committees. Just about enough excise on hotels and places of amusement remains unrepealed to defray to cost of chasing down the proprietors and forcing them to pay the assessment. But this gives employment to a numerous class of worthy people, who otherwise might not be able to support themselves. And then, General Schenck managed to hitch to the tail of the bill his corrupt tariff scheme for the depletion of the Treasury, without relief to the people. His bill takes from the Treasury a cent a pound on imported crude sugar, and gives it, not to the consumers, but to the refiners. The eight or ten millions of reduction on sugar, withdrawn from the Treasury, is adroitly transferred to a ring of sugar refiners. The bounty on steel rails, which is now 45 per cent, is increased to 71 per cent. All revenue from this source is cut off, and D. J. Morrell and his two confederates are authorized by the bill to charge and collect 71 per cent over the market price, on all the steel rails the public are obliged to purchase. On a dozen other articles of necessity the same sort of swindle is perpetrated on the public for the benefit of special classes. And this is the measure of revenue reform and tax reduction which the Ways and Means Committee forced through the House of Representatives last Monday, and which they suppose will be acceptable to the people!

The Senate bill is incomparably superior to that which passed the House, in that it sweeps away all unnecessary excises, and makes a clean job of them. It abolishes the odious, oppressive and inquisitorial income tax—sweeping it entirely away, and with it all the expense of its collection. It also repeals the tax on sales, on taverns, on places of amusement, on retail dealers of every description, and on all professions. It simplifies and reduces internal taxes to a few things, chief among which are spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco, and cigars, stamps, banks, and gas. The Senate bill decreases taxation not less than sixty millions, and affords appreciable, palpable, salutary relief to the people. It is a *bona fide* diminution of the burdens of taxation, and would be gratefully and thankfully received by an overtaxed public. It is a statesmanlike bill, and proceeds on the true principle of wiping off every excise that can be spared by the Treasury. Under this bill three important results are expected: First, one-half the army of internal tax-gatherers can be discharged, and, consequently, half the cost of revenue collection can be saved. This item will amount to five or six millions per annum. Second, the objects of taxation being reduced to a few prime articles, the revenue officials will have time and opportunity to devote their scrutiny and ingenuity to a strict enforcement of the law and the prevention of frauds and evasions. As a result, these few subjects of taxation will be made to yield far more revenue than heretofore. Thirdly, nine-tenths of the people now visited, investigated, worried, and prosecuted by the tax-harpies, spies, and informers, will escape such inhospitable attentions and inquisitorial harassment. The Senate bill releases considerably more than nine-tenths of those whose names are on the Assessors' books from any future interviews with revenue officials, and yet it leaves more than two-thirds of the receipts of internal revenue untouched, with the certainty of a large increase of the same in consequence of the repeal of many small excises collected from a multitude of people.

If Sherman's Senate bill is wise and statesmanlike, Schenck's House bill is the work of a bungler or a barbarian in finance. The problem before Schenck's committee was, What disposition shall be made of the hundred millions of unnecessary surplus taxation? what subjects of taxation shall be released in whole or in part to the amount of this immense and needless surplus? After pottering over the question for six months we have the result in the unsatisfactory bill reported by Schenck, and passed by the House in a fit of despair and disgust—a bill which only reduces internal taxes by thirty millions and that in such a way as to retain all the unpopular and odious features of the present system of collecting internal revenue. No member of Congress who supported this bill has improved his standing with his constituents. Nobody will feel grateful for the trifling and ill-considered reductions of excises contained in the House bill. Every one expected the passage of a better bill, and so all are disappointed and offended. The people know that eighty millions of internal and external taxation may safely and properly be spared, and in whatever degree the bill falls short of this relief, it is unsatisfactory to the public. We earnestly trust the Senate will substitute its own bill, reject Schenck's miserable contrivance, and knock the brains out of his "little tariff" monster which, under the hypocritical pretence of reducing the tariff, increases the tax on scores of articles of necessity, and plays into the hands of the steel and sugar rings in a most shameful and fraudulent manner.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL TAX.

An address has been issued, signed by editors of the Effingham *Register* and *Democrat*, the Decatur *Republican*, the Kankakee *Gazette*, and *Times*, the Carbondale *New Era*, and the Champaign *Gazette*, asking the people of the State to reject the clause of the new constitution relative to the 7 per cent tax on the Illinois Central Railway, which is separately submitted, and may be rejected without impairing the remainder of the instrument. The proposed clause provides that the Legislature shall have no power to remit the tax, or to use any portion of its proceeds for any other purpose than the ordinary expenses of the State Government. This, they think, forbids any payment out of the State Treasury to the counties on the line of the road for the loss they suffer from the exemption of the property of the Illinois Central from local and municipal taxation.

These gentlemen argue that the tax is not ultimately borne by the Illinois Central, but, like all other taxes and expenses, national or State, is included in the cost of running the road, which freights and fares must be regulated so as to pay, even before paying dividends. They argue that the claim that the removal of the tax would not be followed by the reduction of the freights and fares, is just as absurd as to allege that the removal of any other taxes or tariffs would not benefit the consumers, but that the merchants would absorb the whole difference in increased profits. This being so, the tax is claimed to be a tax on the thirty-five counties on the line of the road, and is an effort by the State at large to collect its whole expenses out of one-third of its counties, at the same time that it exempts the principal item of their property from local taxation.

The ancient theory that taxes can be so adjusted that one set of tax-payers shall make a very great gain without another set paying an exactly equal amount in loss, has governed the action of the people of this State so far on this question. They have regarded the $450,000 collected annually from the Illinois Central Railroad as a gratuity, a production of something out of nothing, a creation of a kind of which the Vatican says the world was made. But miracles in these days are rarer than when the work of creation was going on, and there are really very grave doubts whether the $450,000 special tax by the Illinois Central does not have to be earned by the farmers of Illinois before it can be paid by them to the company, and by the company to the State.

The county which is most largely interested in this question is the county of Cook, within which some five millions of dollars of Illinois Central Railway property is located, and which is exempt from city and other local taxes, amounting to not less than one hundred thousand dollars per year. This sum is now commuted in the form of a State tax, and the city of Chicago furnishes a police force, a Fire Department, a Health Department, street lamps, pavements, water, sewerage, and all the other paraphernalia of municipal government, to the Illinois Central Railway for nothing. This being a part of the original contract, we do not complain, though, as a city, we should exercise more care in making another contract of that kind. The danger is not that the new constitution, or the separate clause, may be defeated, but that, at some future time, when the injustice of collecting the whole State revenue from thirty-five counties becomes more glaring than it is at present, a movement may be set on foot, by the people of those counties, to upset the contract upon legal grounds; first, that the State, having been a trustee merely, for the land grant, could not acquire an interest in the trust property; and, second, that a State has no right to lay a tax upon the property of other States passing through it.

RED CLOUD'S SPEECH.

Red Cloud, the ablest Chief of the Sioux, made two important statements in his speech at Washington, which are worth considering: First, that he is already on his reservations, guaranteed to him by past treaties, and does not intend to give them up; and, secondly, that the Indian must, in time, go to farming, but he can't do it right away.

There is no use of making reservations of the American Continent for the purposes of barbarism. Every such reservation will, in time, be invaded, and our government lacks the actual power to enforce its promise, if it promises the contrary. It is better, therefore, not to make any more treaties on the basis of consecrating any portion of our country to savage life, to a condition of spontaneous pauperism, natural war, and legalized mendicancy. We have white men who want to be savages, in whom the the essential characteristics of the Indian predominate. They steal, riot, rob, murder, and we put them under special discipline in prisons. It is no special privilege to exercise this degree of authority over the nomadic savages we have in civilized life; on the contrary, it is an unpleasant, and, sometimes, a dangerous, duty. But to curb such men is one of the first objects of all government. If we can send such men to a Penitentiary, we can at least put the Indians under the coercive watch of sufficient military forces to compel them to go to work—not, indeed, at farming, for Red Cloud is right in saying they cannot do that "right away." He appreciates better than the philo-Pioganthropists of the Indian Commission do, the gradual character of the steps by which an Indian may approach civilization. Indians can and do raise stock and herd horses, cattle, and swine. The first step towards Indian relief must be on a thoroughly materialistic basis, by putting him in the way to settle the meat question for himself, without constant stealing. The change from killing cattle to herding them, from throwing away most of their flesh to curing it and keeping it the year round, is a point the Indian can see at a glance. But tilling the soil is to him squaw's work. He despises it, as the slaveholder of the south did. In Mexico and Brazil, where the Indian has been brought into contact with stock-raisers, he has soon learned their habits, mingled, intermarried, and in a few generations we find men of pure Indian blood who are not only farmers, but lawyers, Judges, Generals, Cabinet officers, and Presidents—Juarez, of Mexico, being an illustration of the rule. If such steps can be taken that this one change can be made, it is all that can be done for the present generation. Between this and extermination there is no alternative. To attain this result, the Indians need to be taught to look for protection from each other's depredations, not to their own tribal organizations, which bind them to savagery, but to our army. For this purpose they should be placed under a military government, protected in their rights, compelled to resort individually to stock-raising, and punished for their depredations. Treaties are useless with a band of horse-thieves who have nobody to enforce them. What say the Piegan Chiefs now relative to the massacre over which so much ado has been made? They tell us it was a good thing and served their young men right, for they had tried to restrain them and could not. When the older and more prudent Indians themselves acknowledge that, under the present system, they cannot maintain their own authority, unless aided by an occasional visit in mid-winter by Sheridan's men, to take the starch out of their young reprobates, would it not be better to abolish all treaties at once, place the savages under military government, and start them gradually but forcibly on the road to civilization?

THE TAX ON SUGARS.

One of the greatest frauds in legislation that has been committed of late years is that contained in the recent changes of the tariff on sugars. The rates of the present and the new law, and the importations of 1868–69 are as follows:

	Present rate.	New rate.	Imported in 1869.
1 Raw sugar not fit for use...3c	3c		844,948,58[illegible]
2 Raw sugar fit for common use...........3	2¾		93,888,17[illegible]
3 Above No. 12, under 15....3½	4		55,131,96[illegible]
4 Above No. 15 and under 20..4	4		12,263,77[illegible]
5 All others..........5	4		418,2[illegible]

The raw sugar not fit for use passes to the refiner who reproduces it in all the forms of sugar known to the trade, and at an advanced cost. Nos. 2 and 3 in the above classification are the lighter sugars, known as grocery sugar, and are the kinds generally used by the great body of the public. The present duty on this is 3 and 3½ cents per pound, and, of course, regulates and keeps down the same quality of sugar turned out by the refiners. Of the other and higher grades, the present and new rate of duty is practically prohibitory, giving the refiners an exclusive market. It will be seen then at a glance, that on what the American people generally know as "brown sugar," being the light, yellow sugar which constitutes the staple article of the grocery trade, and in which form three-fourths of the sugar consumed in the United States is purchased, the tax is left at 2¾ cents on the lowest grade, and all others advanced to 4 cents per pound, instead of 3 and 3½ as at present. There has been a reduction of ½ cent per pound only in the tax upon any sugar which can be used as imported, or which has not to pass through the hands of the refiner, and that of the very lowest kind. Consequently, the pretence that there has been any reduction in the tax of sugars consumed by the people is false. What then has been done? Taking last year's imports as a guide, we find that there were imported 939,000,000 pounds of sugar, taxed 3 cents per pound, upon which the revenue was $28,170,000. Nine-tenths of this sugar passed through the hands of the refiners. The duty of 3½ cents on the next grade of sugars, while it regulated the price of selling, also left the refiners a protection of 3½ cents per pound against competition. The rates of duty on other grades of sugar being prohibitory, left the American refiners free to charge what they pleased. Some practical figures will show how the people are taxed by the duties of the present, and how much they will be fleeced by the new duties on sugar:

The cost of 939,000,000 pounds raw sugar at 5 cents	$46,950,000
Duty on same at 3 cents	28,170,000
Cost of sugar at refinery	$75,120,000
The yield of this sugar will be as follows:	
516,450,000 pounds white sugar, 15 per cent, at 14	$ 72,303,000
394,750,000 pounds brown sugar, 10 per cent, at 13	51,170,000
13,700,000 gallons syrup at 60	11,868,000
Total	$135,341,000
Deduct cost	75,120,000
Difference paid by consumers	$ 57,221,000

Under the new rates, the cost of sugar to the refiner will be reduced $9,000,000, without any corresponding reduction to the public.

The new tariff now proposes to reduce the tax on, say, 939,000,000 pounds of raw sugar to the extent of 1 cent per pound, and excludes all sugar which requires to be cleaned for use, by raising the tax thereon to 4 cents. The effect of this will be to reduce the revenue on the raw sugar $9,000,000, and exclude the sugars which now at 3½ cents yield about $2,000,000. This is a reduction of the revenue $11,000,000, without any possible reduction in the cost of sugar of any grade to the consumers. Hitherto, the sugar admitted at 3½ cents operated as a standard in the cost of that kind of sugar, as turned out by refiners; but that sugar hereafter is taxed 4 cents, under which it cannot be imported, and all imported sugars of all kinds hereafter bought by the American people, must be purchased of the American refiners, who, in addition to having an absolute monopoly of the market, have had the cost of the raw sugar reduced to them one cent per pound.

The bill simply transfers some $11,000,000 of tax now collected by the government, from the Treasury to the refiners, and the assertion that it reduces taxation to the consumer, is simply untrue.

The Senate has rejected, by a close vote Senator Schurz's resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations "to inquire into the history and character of the negotiations for the purchase of San Domingo by the United States Government, and the circumstances attending them; also to make an investigation of the truth of current statements relative to franchises, grants of lands, &c., dependent upon the ratification of said treaty, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers." It is stated that Senators Morton, Chandler, and Howard opposed the resolution, declaring that its real object was to defeat the treaty by allowing the time fixed for its ratification to go by. Rather than allow this calamity (which has happened once before), to occur again, they would vote for the treaty without regard to its history or character, and even though all the current statements in regard to fraud and corruption were true. They take the broad and generous view of General Butler, and go for it "job or no job." General Butler probably had his eye on the Alta Vela job, in particular, when he gave vent to this statesmanlike utterance, Alta Vela being a dependency of San Domingo, and that fact having led Secretary Seward to say no, when Jeremiah Black, backed by General Butler, sought to put certain private individuals in possession of it by military and naval force.

The Baez-Babcock treaty, for the purchase of San Domingo, is altogether a gum-elastic affair. Time is not of the essence of the contract, except only as time works against it in the minds of the American people. The period fixed for its ratification has once expired already. It was promptly renewed, and will be renewed again and again, so long as there is any possibility of getting the money, and so long as we keep a gunboat in Samana Bay to prevent the Dominicans from hanging Baez for his crimes. The pretence that it is necessary to ratify it without investigation, on the score of time, is simply a device to prevent investigation. The most dangerous thing that could happen to it, and to its authors, would be to investigate it. And the next most dangerous thing would be to discuss and vote upon it in open session.

An election was held in the Third Grand Division of this State, on Monday last, for a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. Sidney Breese was re-elected without opposition. The Chicago *Times* is in error in supposing that, if the new constitution be adopted, another election will be necessary in that district. The new constitution provides that,

"The term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday in June of the year in which the term of any of the Judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the Judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such Judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such Judges shall expire. The Chief Justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the Judges shall choose one of their number Chief Justice."

Judge Breese was elected, on Monday last, under the present constitution, and will, of course, be Judge in office when the new constitution is adopted, and will hold his office for nine years. By this election, however, Judge Breese ceases to be Chief Justice, and is succeeded by Judge Lawrence, who will be Chief Justice until the expiration of his term in June, 1873.

The Quincy *Herald*, an irreconcilable copperhead sheet, continues to assail and oppose the new constitution, because it does not contain a provision nullifying the Constitution of the United States on the subject of suffrage. It calls on all Democrats to vote against the new constitution for the reason named. It proposes to make nullification an issue in Adams County. It says:

"The proposed new Constitution of this State, which is to be voted upon in a few days, assumes that the Fifteenth Amendment is a part of the Federal Constitution. A majority of the people of Illinois do not believe it is."

How does the *Herald* know that? We think the nine-tenths of them are fully persuaded that the Fifteenth Amendment is a part of the Federal Constitution, and cheerfully acquiesce in it. We are convinced that an overwhelming majority of the voters of this State are opposed to disturbing the matter, or to opening the suffrage issue. The colored man has already secured the right of suffrage, and only the meanest, most ignorant, and despicable class of whites would take it away from him.

The vote on the new constitution will demonstrate to the obtuse apprehension of the Quincy *Herald* that it is in a miserable and contemptible minority, in its opposition to the constitutional rights of the colored citizens of Illinois.

The canard of the New York *Sun* relative to an alleged filibustering expedition against Mexico, of which General Rosecrans is alleged to be the leader, is as probable as if the British Minister at Washington were charged with heading a Fenian campaign. General Rosecrans is even now circulating documents, under his own signature, denouncing the whole spirit of conquest and filibusterism toward the countries south of us, and aiming rather to establish some kind of bund or friendly union with them on the plan so popular half a century ago. The effort to identify him with filibusterism is probably intended maliciously to annoy and slander him.

What is becoming of the faith once delivered to the Saints—or isn't it becoming at all? Mr. Beecher, in the last *Christian Union*, defends the orthodoxy of Dr. Bellows, for no better reason than that Dr. Bellows defends Beecher as a good enough Unitarian for him. The great Boodhist, philosopher, and missionary, Chunder Len, in a recent sermon in England, welcomes the whole Unitarian body as worthy disciples of Boodh, and the American organ of Unitarianism, the *Liberal Christian*, descants upon the many points in which Chunder Len is an excellent Christian, and mentions a few in which he is rather better than he could possibly be if he were a Christian. This bridges the supposed interval between Beecher and Boodh very handsomely, and, if the Pope and Beecher will now embrace, we do not see but the Evangelical Conference and the Œcumenical Council can take down their hats and run home. All questions are settled. Whether the Christians have become heathen, or the heathens have become Christian, is left somewhat indefinite, but it is certain that they, in some way, agree.

The telegraph announces that Peter B. Sweeney has sailed for Europe. Lest it be supposed that he has gone to England to sell the Erie Railway to its own stockholders for cash, we feel constrained to say that Tammany Hall has no present intention of negotiating with the bloated aristocrats of Great Britain on that subject.

Oregon.

The few who have visited the Pacific coast will be glad that so many of our citizens, from all sections of the Union, are making the trip to that most interesting region. It will give them new and enlarged ideas of the extent and the resources of our vast country. But those who visit California should remember that, with all its magnificent scenery, they have seen but one-third of the wonders that [illegible] Portage it is best to go directly through to California and visit the Geysers, the big trees and the Yosemite, if the tourist must be content with only one of the three trips to which reference is here made. South America and Asia alone have higher mountains and more splendid views than scores of those that can be enjoyed in a two or a ten weeks' trip among the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

We refer to Oregon as the third section to which tourists should turn their attention, and to direct them how Oregon and California can both be visited on the same trip, the most economically and the most directly, is the object of this article. As it involves considerable staging, invalids should not undertake it; but, with reasonable strength, if one wants to feel the glow of boyish vigor tingle through every fibre of his system, let him by all means take this trip. Of course the ladies should go along, for if they get out of the coach at every station to rest themselves, as every one should, they will stand the fatigue quite as well as men, and reap a corresponding benefit. After visiting Salt Lake City two or three days—for both its singular people and splendid scenery will attract and well repay a visit—take the stage at Kelton, ninety-one miles west of Ogden, for Boise City, Idaho, a distance of 245 miles. Time, two days. For the first hundred miles north of Kelton, the mountain views are very fine, when the Shoshone falls of the south fork of the Columbia, second only to Niagara, are reached, and should be visited. They are only seven miles from the direct stage road, and it will probably delay the traveller one day to visit them. Two days more, or a ride of 255 miles through the Powder River and Grande Ronde Valleys, and the splendid scenery of the Blue Mountains, bring the tourist to Umatilla, where all the fatigue of the journey is ended, for the fine steamers of the Oregon Navigation Company are here in waiting to take the tourist down the Columbia, along which is, by far, the sublimest scenery that borders either of the three great rivers of the continent. A single day, and the tourist reaches the Dalles, where he can indulge in salmon fishing to his heart's content. There he first sees Mount Hood piercing the skies with his snow-clad summit, and for fifty or sixty miles through the canon of the Columbia, the scenery is of ever-varying and absorbing interest. In sublimity, that of the Hudson can scarcely be named in the comparison. At the foot of the cascades, a mountain of basalt frowns upon the traveller from a height of 3,300 feet. At Portland, Mount Wood, though sixty miles away, can be seen in all his glory, while Mounts Ranier, St. Helens, Adams and Jefferson, all piercing the skies with their snow-crowned summits, add an indescribable interest to the scene. Portland, itself, aside from its sublime scenery, is well worthy of a visit, for it shows what American enterprise and energy can accomplish within a very few years. Here a choice of trips can be made. One is to cross over by stage and steamer—time, about two days—to the head of Puget's Sound, and enjoy a visit to one of the most beautiful sheets of water upon the face of the earth. The vast extent of the lumbering establishments along the Sound; the beautiful villages nestling upon its banks, and Victoria, on the south end of Vancouver's Island, restless still under the British flag, will all surprise and delight the tourist. If he wishes to turn south from Portland, it is but three days by steamer to San Francisco, and certainly a sail on the Pacific Ocean is something worthy to be remembered. But that which many would prefer is the stage ride of five days from Portland to Oroville, in California, where the railway is again reached. The ride through the rich Valley of the Wallamet, with the coast range on the west, and the Cascade Mountains on the east, with Mounts Hood, Jefferson, and the Sisters rising far above them into the regions of perpetual snow, is full of absorbing interest. The Callapooya, Scott's, Umquah, Sisqua, and Trinity Mountains, all afford the most sublime scenery, while to ride for a day in sight of Mount Shasta is an experience never to be forgotten.

If the tourist omits Puget's Sound, the entire trip from Kelton, *via* Portland, to Oroville, can be made in three weeks, and, if the steamer is taken from Portland to San Francisco, two will answer, if time is an important item to the traveller. Surely, those making the trip to the Pacific coast can well afford to add that much to their leave of absence, in order that they may make one of the most interesting and instructive excursions, through Idaho and Oregon, that it is possible to find upon the North American continent. Of course, those who go directly through to California can reverse the route here described, and lose nothing by the change; but let those who do not take the trip, be assured that they miss a source of very great instruction and enjoyment.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Yoe, of Livingston County, who was once tried and convicted of the murder of her husband, and then granted a new trial, has been finally discharged.

—The Canton *Register* learns that wolves are making sad havoc among the sheep of Fairview Township. Several fine Cashmere kids have also fallen victims.

IOWA.

Three hundred tons of fish have been taken from Spirit Lake this spring, and one man in the vicinity has bought 300,000 musk rats since January.

—The Iowa Press Association will hold its annual meeting at Iowa City, June 28.

—The Rock Island *Union* of the 7th says: "Captain Robinson has received a letter from General Vandever, of Dubuque, stating that a company has been organized in that city to build a railroad down to Clinton. The distance is fifty-five miles. This road has a land grant of 42,000 acres, and General V. says it will be put under contract this fall. It will be called the Dubuque, Bellevue & Mississippi Railroad. General Vandever writes with a view to securing some help from this point, as it would open a most desirable field for the coal trade of this vicinity."

WISCONSIN.

The Rev. J. G. Kanouse, one of the oldest missionary clergymen in Wisconsin, died in Sun Prairie village, last week. He had been in the State about twenty-six years.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells a story of a South Side bachelor, who, in great excitement and speed, rushed to his washerwoman, and was just in time to arrest her hand as she was placing his pantaloons in the suds. He had $1,000 in greenbacks sewed in the waistband, which he had forgotten at the time of sending the garment to wash.

INDIANA.

Miss Nellie French is the champion female walkist of Indiana. She has made nine and a half miles inside of two hours.

—Nicholas Thompson, of Lafayette, asked his fellow-workmen to hang him the other day. Of course they indignantly refused, thereupon he proceeded to climb a tree, where he attached one end of a leather strap to a limb and the other to his neck, and jumped off. The strap broke and his head came in contact with a boulder, and he died almost instantly, so that, after all, his attempt was successful.

—A man named Andy J. Hass, living in Franklin township, Putnam County, is six feet eleven and a half inches high.

MICHIGAN.

A mineral well, possessing strong magnetic qualities, has been discovered near the junction of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroads, at Manchester. The latest sensation at Eaton Rapids is the Sterling well, which has been in process of boring for the past few weeks. On Monday it reached the depth of 181 feet, and the long desired water burst forth, rose in the tube twenty feet above the surface, and now forms a fountain, throwing jets of water about twelve feet in the air.

—The Saginaw *Courier* says: "Many of our readers will recollect the tragedy enacted several years ago near Fentonville, in which a young son of John H. Caldwell, a former well-known resident of Saginaw, was horribly murdered under circumstances of the most mysterious character. A man by the name of Johnson was tried at Flint for the murder, and acquitted, principally on the ground of insanity. Johnson worked for Mr. Caldwell. There is little doubt but Johnson would have been convicted but for the saving clause of insanity. The murdered boy was sleeping at the house of Johnson at the time, with two of Johnson's own children, and an attempt was made at the time to murder the children of Johnson, as both were severely mutilated, the work of slaughter having been accomplished with an axe. It now transpires from a recent report in an Arkansas paper, that a young brother of the murdered boy, Charley Caldwell, who was recently hung by a vigilance committee out West for horse-stealing, was the real murderer, he having confessed the crime, alleging that he did so to get possession of $35 in money which his brother had on his person. He also said that he intended to murder all three at the same time, to get possession of the money. John H. Caldwell, father of the murdered boy and murderer, was killed two or three years ago in Texas, by his partner in business."

—The Charlevoix *Sentinel* of May 28 says: "The party under the control of Professor N. H. Winchell, of the State Geological Corps, arrived here on Thursday, on the way to the field of their labors. This party has for its work the examination the northern part of the Southern Peninsula, and the adjoining shores of the Northern Peninsula. Professor Winchell informs us that the present season will be occupied in an examination of the region bordering on Green Bay and the Lake Michigan shore as far east as Pt. Seul Choix, the place where the survey of that shore was closed last August, and the Beaver, Fox, and Manitou Islands. The latter part of the season will be given by this party to the continuation, and if possible the completion, of the survey in Thunder Bay region, where the work was interrupted last season by early cold and snow. Another party, headed by A. D. Currier, of Grand Rapids, will explore the valley of the Muskegon, beginning at Houghton Lake. A third party are at present engaged in the Northern Peninsula, north of the Island of Mackinac, and on the Taquamenon River. This party is under A. S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Traverse City. Another party, under Major T. B. Brooks, of Negaunee, will complete, this season, the survey of the iron region of Marquette; and another, under Prof. Pumpelly, of Cambridge, Mass., will begin the survey of the copper region of Lake Superior. The survey includes the geology and general physiography of the State, and will be made to subserve the interests of agriculture as much as possible. A vast amount of statistics, which are being collected, relating to the products of lumber, fish, fruit, and economical geology, will be collected and worked up, so as to show to the country the varied resources of the State, and the extent to which these are yet undeveloped. The report of the director, covering the agricultural and economical portions, including the Marquette iron district, is expected at the meeting of the State Legislature next January."

MINNESOTA.

Two brothers, named Jeremiah and John Murphy, aged respectively 27 and 23 years, [illegible]

—The *St. Charles Herald* says: "J. H. Griffin, of this city, was dangerously bitten by his stallion, 'Black Hawk,' near the house of Charles Smith, east of St. Charles, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Griffin was going into his stable, when the horse made a spring for him, and with his teeth caught him by the arm, and the left side just over his heart, and drew him back over the sulky, shaking him as a dog would a mouse. The horse was fearfully mad, and repeated the operation several times before he could be driven off. This was the only effect after a vigorous application of a club over his head. Mr. Griffin was brought to the Minnesota House, and Dr. Sealluth called, who dressed the wounds. Two ribs were found to be badly broken and chewed into a pumice, and the flesh torn and lacerated terribly. It is feared that he may have suffered some internal injury, but at present the indications are that he will recover. No reason for this sudden mad freak of the horse can be given, other than that he was tied in a stable the night previous with other horses, some of which got loose and were fighting and kicking during the night."

KANSAS.

Major Henry G. Adams died, a few days ago, near Waterville. He was one of the first Free-State settlers of Kansas, and was, for many years, one of the most prominent and influential men in the State. He was the first Free-State Mayor of Leavenworth, served as a member of the old Topeka Free-State Legislature, was a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, and was elected Governor of Kansas under the constitution framed by that body. During the war he was a paymaster in the United States army.

MISSOURI.

At a circus performance in Liberty, on Wednesday of last week, Professor White entered the den of lions, and was quickly very glad to be hauled out again. One of the lions, it seems, had conceived a dislike to White, and at once made for him, crushed one of his arms, bit a piece out of his side, and altogether grieved him very much.

—A St. Louis paper of June 2 relates the following: "One of the most singular dual deaths of which we have ever heard, occurred day before yesterday. The deceased parties are Julia Stemberg and A. M. Steinburg, and for a long time had resided at No. 1012 South Thirteenth street. Each was aged 22 years, and the marriage took place but a short time ago. About a week since they became sick. The disease was peritonitis, or inflammation of the abdomen, and was common to both. They lingered in great suffering until day before yesterday, when at almost the same time each yielded up the spirit."

OHIO.

General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, and other veterans of 1812, are to visit Fort Meigs and Dudley's battle grounds near Toledo, June 20, or so. The visitors were participants in the battles at those localities during the war of 1812.

—The "National Christian Anti-Secret Society Association" will hold its annual convention at Cincinnati, to-day. The call for the meeting says: "Believing that secret societies are hostile to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and that their multiplication and increase of membership are fraught with imminent danger to true religion, liberty, justice, and equal rights, we invite the friends of the gospel light and open dealing to convene, deliberate upon, and by solemn, united, and unbelieving prayer seek the council of the Most High in procuring a reformation which must, in some way, be achieved, or the dearest hopes of our country and our Zion must fail to be realized."

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Spain this year's crop of wines, grain, oranges, figs, and especially of Malaga grapes, is greater than has been known for years.

—A child's nurse at Oakland, Cal., has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for beating her charge.

—A strange team was lately seen in a field near Atlanta, Ga. It consisted of a white man of unusual dimensions harnessed to a plow, and a female of African descent driving and steering the implement.

—San Francisco is excited over a pony with two tails, from China.

—A blind beggar of New York city advertises for a boy to lead him about the streets, and offers liberal wages for the service.

—A woman in Warren, Pa., while in the act of putting her child to bed, recently, found a large black-snake coiled up under the bed clothes. When the snake was killed it was found to measure five feet in length.

—Paris owes $209,400,000, and is still running in debt.

—A celebrated physician says that it is cake that ruins the teeth, and not candy, as is generally supposed.

—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has made an appeal for aid for the Saguenay sufferers by the late disastrous fire, saying that 555 families, embracing 4,535 souls, have lost their houses, barns, furniture, clothes, agricultural implements, animals, &c., not even saving the grain sown in the earth.

—A painter in Pittsburgh, while at work on the top of a ladder at the third story of a house, on Thursday last, fell, the round breaking. His fall broke several other rounds, but at length he struck one which was stronger, and was precipitated forward through the second-story window, and fell sprawling, not seriously injured, on the floor of the room.

—The *Loss of Life* says: "More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their systems go by lodging together night after night, under the same bed clothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night all night in bed with a person who is absorbent in nervous force."

—The New River Company, which helps to supply London with water, has been in existence two hundred years. The original cost of the undertaking was £17,000, which was a large sum at that time. There were seventy-two shares, half of which Sir Hugh Middleton, who started the undertaking, had to hand over to the King, James the First, for pecuniary assistance he had given the enterprise. It is a pretty good investment—one share now producing £1,500 per annum, and among those lately sold was "four-fifths of a King's share." Of King James' share, thirty-six descended to his son, Charles the First, who sold them for £500 a year, which sum is still paid under the name of the "King's Clog." The capital of the company is now over £2,500,000, and it supplies about 114,000 houses with 23,790 gallons of water.

—The number of divorces granted in Connecticut in 1869 was 491, a greater number than in any one of the ten years since the statistics were recorded. There was one couple divorced in 1869 to each 27 of the marriages in the State. Of the 491 divorces granted, 164 were on the petition of the husband, and 327 on petition of the wife. The causes alleged for the petitions for divorces (many petitions giving several causes) are: Adultery, 137; fraudulent contract, 3; cruelty, 114; intemperance, 119; misconduct, 254.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "During the season of 1869–70 it is estimated that 874,580 barrels of lager beer were manufactured in the breweries of this city and vicinity, representing a money value of $8,000,748. Proper deductions from the total number of inhabitants—women, children, temperance men, etc.—leave a steady beer-drinking population within the circle of about twenty-two miles in diameter, with the City Hall for a centre, of 485,000 persons, with a consumption for each of about sixty gallons per year. The amount of money spent in retail for beer is also somewhat astounding. Reducing the number of gallons as given above, there is drank the apparently enormous quantity of 19,760,000 glasses in this city and the immediate vicinity described. The price charged by retailers—and the whole, with but a very slight exception, is dealt out at retail over the counter—is five cents per glass, making a total amount of nearly $21,000,000, or to more precise, $20,988,000, which 485,000 persons pay out per year for the luxury of this refreshment, an average of nearly $50 a year."

—The other day, according to the New York *Bulletin*, a Fenian private soldier, in full uniform, and surmounted by an expressive green plume, entered the office of the British Consul and inquired for Mr. Archibald. The guardian of the interests of Great Britain in New York being absent, the representative of Ireland was informed that Mr. Edwards, the Vice Consul, was present. The warrior then observed: "I have to inform you, Sir, as the immediate representative of British interests in this city, that for every one of my captured countrymen's lives that shall be taken in Canada, the lives of ten British subjects shall answer in the United States." Having said which, the Fenian took his leave.

—About thirty Cuban ladies met on Monday, at the St. Julien Hotel, New York, to adopt some plan whereby all the ladies of the city, irrespective of nationality, might be united in a series of efforts to raise funds and otherwise help on the struggle for independence in Cuba. The ladies, disgusted with the slow and futile efforts of Cuban gentlemen, resolved on a combined effort of their own, and propose, as a means of raising funds, to hold a grand fair on the 8th of September next. Mrs. Villaverde, the Secretary, says, that the ladies also propose to practise shooting at a mark in order to become acquainted with the use of firearms, and after she has sufficiently drilled her recruits, if she cannot induce the Cuban gentlemen who spend their time promenading Broadway and writing letters to the papers to go to Cuba and fight, she will lead her army of Amazons there and drive every Spaniard off the island.

—Mr. Simpson, member of the Dominion Parliament for Algoma, gave a reception to the officers of the Canadian army resting at the Sault Ste. Marie Portage, and the officials of the county, on the 3d. A number of the officials from the American side of the river were also present. While the festivity was at its highest, a report arrived that the propeller City of Madison was coming up the river loaded with Fenians. All was consternation in a moment, and knees knocked as at Belshazzar's feast. The redoubtable Colonel Bolton retreated to the camp as fast as his heavy load would allow, and summoned the "guard." The gunboat Prince Alfred was also put in trim to give the "blarsted Fenians," who spoiled the supper, a warm reception; but they did not come.

—Mr. B. Casterline, of Painted Post, N. Y., lost one of his horses, a very valuable one, on Friday last, by hydrophobia. About a month since Mr. Casterline found a coach dog belonging to one of his neighbors astray, and kindly took him up, and tied him under his wagon, for the purpose of returning him to his owner. After proceeding part of the way home, he had occasion to stop and leave his team alone for a short time. On returning to them, he found traces of blood upon the nose of one of them, and an appearance of having been bitten. Within a day or two after the circumstances the dog died, exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. Casterline afterward kept a close watch upon his horse, and on Thursday last discovered the first symptoms, which were a disposition to bite at everything within his reach. On Friday morning the horse had grown so violent as to render it dangerous to go near him. A strong pen was built, in which he was placed and kept until relieved of his sufferings by a friendly bullet. During some of his paroxysms he would seize the planks of his pen with his teeth and tear out pieces several feet long.

PERSONAL.

James Waters Zacharie, the oldest merchant in New Orleans, died on Wednesday last.

—Some "bold babbler" declares that Catharine Beecher is now 70, Alice Cary 48, Fanny Fern 60, and Harriet Beecher Stowe 56.

—Joseph G. H. Lerned, a New York lawyer, [illegible] celebrated, died in his residence on Saturday evening, ...

—Miss Helen A. Goodspeed, a young doctor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been refused membership in the Academy of Medicine of that city.

—A lady, who was invited to meet the poet Whittier when he was in New York, learned twelve pages of his poetry by heart, so as to be able to quote a few lines when she was introduced to him.

—On May 24 there was a gathering of 4,500 Sunday School children at Jackson, Tennessee, all the schools in the neighborhood joining in a celebration. Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, and Bishop Quintard made addresses.

—Young Crittenden, who killed the rebel General Zollicoffer in battle during the war, has gone crazy because he did not take him prisoner instead, and was last week sent to an asylum.

—Prince Arthur is to spend a few weeks with Hugh Allen, of New York, at the country-seat of the latter, on Lake Memphremagog, this summer.

—Marfori, the ex-lover of Queen Isabella, has engaged the services of a French Bohemian to write the secret history of the Spanish Court during the last ten years.

—A youth named Henry Eagan, while practising on the horizontal bar in Preston, Conn., turned over and succeeded in unjointing his wrist. With wonderful presence of mind, he turned back and rejointed it. The story of the man who lost and regained his eyesight through the means of a bramble bush is now credible.

—General Howard has been re-elected President of the Y. M. C. A. of Washington.

—Ex-Sheriff Henry Pratt, of Smyrna, New York, died at the residence of his son, near Clayton, May 20. In October last, at the age of 81, and when his living descendants numbered 156, he married, as his second wife, a widow of 65, who had followed five husbands to the grave.

—General John F. Appleton, recently confirmed Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas, is quite ill in California, of consumption. He is the eldest son of Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine.

—The New York *Herald* says: "The total number of Fenians forwarded to their homes by Colonel Leverich, of Governor Hoffman's staff, at Mr. Tweed's expense, was 1,300—700 of whom were sent from St. Albans, Vt., to Buffalo and points west, and 300 from Rome and Malone, N. Y., to New York. The job cost Mr. Tweed $5,750."

—Judy Henderson, a colored woman about 103 years of age, died at Salisbury, North Carolina, last week. She was a waiter at the public house in Salisbury when Lord Cornwallis was a guest there on his way north to Virginia, a little while before his capture at Yorktown."

—Of Ida Lewis little or nothing is heard now-a-days at Newport; the furore is over, and she is not likely to be troubled with guests and presents this year. This, without doubt, will be a relief to her, as the burden of her complaint has been owing to company she had to go barefoot or get her washing out.

—Moses Wingate did at his residence in Haverhill, on Monday, aged one hundred years and eight months. He had served in the Massachusetts Senate and House, and was one of the delegates in 1820 to revise the constitution. He held the office of Postmaster fifteen years, and has been a prominent Mason since 1803.

—Twenty-seven millions of francs won on one bet! The Duke of Hamilton is the lucky mortal. He wins twenty francs on each vote above six millions given for the Emperor in the plebiscitum, from the members of the Jockey Club. The bet was as follows: The Duke to pay to the members of the club two louis for every vote under six millions, and to receive one louis for every vote above that number. And he won.

—In a late number of *The Christian Union* Henry Ward Beecher gives the following picture of the friendship between his father and Nathan Taylor: "The globe and the universe, to their thinking, hung upon distinctions finer than a spider's finest film. We see them now, in the old Litchfield sitting-room, come home from some meeting, sitting down around the fire, and, after a little family chat, begin to edge toward the discussion that had broken off at their last meeting. They laid down their positions cautiously, like two knights riding around each other, in survey, before the real struggle began. Soon they went at it. They grew earnest. They stopped each other. Now one 'seconded' pushing the other with an irresistible analogy—but in a little time, some lucky turn gave back the advantage, and all the lost ground was regained and some steps beside. Some explosion of wit would set them both into a roar of laughter, and refresh them for the next wrestle. The hours flew on. It was 11 o'clock, in a town where folks went to bed at 9—it was midnight—it was 1 o'clock—and back and forth the arguments flew, sometimes while they walked up and down with their arms over each other's shoulders, sometimes Beecher sitting on Taylor's knee, sometimes sitting face to face, arms going in gestures, the forefinger pointing out the line of argument. At length a tall and pale form at the head of the stairs calls out, 'Father, father! Do you know what time it is?' 'Well, Taylor, stick a pin there, and we'll go on tomorrow.'"

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

CLINTON, June 8.—The farmers in De Witt and Logan Counties report that they never had so fine a prospect for all crops (except rye) as they have now. Rye will be light—not over ten bushels to the acre. Corn is splendid.

JERSEYVILLE, June 8.—In this immediate vicinity we have had several refreshing showers recently, which have been of great benefit to the growing crops, which still continue to promise the most bountiful harvest ever gathered in this section.

—The corn crop in Will County looks magnificent, and cannot fail of a heavy yield. There are no fields, but have been cultivated once, and many twice already.

IOWA.

The editor of the Iowa Falls *Sentinel* has been at much pains to make inquiry of farmers in that section, and has received but one and the same answer, that the wheat was never better or more promising in all respects than now; and so with the oats, corn, and root crops.

WATERLOO, June 8.—The recent showers have very much improved the appearance of the crops in this general vicinity. Last season there was very little corn planted until the last week in May. The present season is so far in advance of last, that the last week in May witnessed nearly every hill of corn in the country up and at business. The wheat, oats, and rye crops are looking splendidly.

CEDAR FALLS, June 8.—A large amount of corn has been planted this year in this and adjoining counties, and it is said to be in excellent condition. A greater proportion of corn has been planted than in any year previous. Wheat which was sown on new breaking and was not well covered, has done very poorly.

—The McGregor *News* of the 5th says: "From every section of the country there comes to us the most favorable reports about the crops. Everything looks well."

—The Waterloo *Reporter* of the 4th says: "From extensive observation and inquiry from our numerous agricultural friends who have called on us during the past few days, we judge that crops of all kinds are doing well."

WISCONSIN.

The Hudson *Democrat* says: "Vegetation is nearly or quite as far advanced now as it was a month later last year. Advices from all parts of the valley are most satisfactory in regard to crops."

—The Jackson County *Banner* says: "Corn and wheat crops look well of late, and now there is a prospect of a large yield."

—The Sparta *Eagle* reports that the hop crop in Monroe County is expected to be a failure this season. In the early part of the spring the vines looked well, and run up on the poles several feet. From a distance they looked as though they were good, but upon close examination it was discovered that the worms were fast destroying them. The worms commence from the root and run upon the inside of the vine, thus destroying them very fast. The late vines have been eaten by the worms as fast as they came up.

—The Madison *Journal* of the 6th says: "Many farmers, all over the State, are replanting their corn, the drought having made sad havoc with the first planting."

—The LaCrosse papers report the farm crops about three weeks in advance of last year. Early wheat has headed out there.

—The Beaver Dam *Argus* says: "Rain is much needed, yet from observation in riding through the country we must say the crops are looking well—better than we had supposed under the circumstances. The show for fruit is still very good, but a much longer drought must injure that greatly."

MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle*, of the 7th, says: "Though the prospect for a large and abundant yield of wheat is not favorable, we learn that wheat growers expect a yield of wheat of excellent quality. The straw or stalk is not tall or heavy and stands rather thinly upon the ground, and this is considered very favorable for an excellent quality. A farmer of the town of Plainfield, who has an extensive growth of wheat, predicts that it will head and fill better than it has for years past. The late rains in this regard will prove very beneficial. A gentleman in this city, engaged in milling, who has made extensive observations in this vicinity, predicts that the crop will not be large in quantity but superior in quality, and that the crop of this year will bring more money than the crop of last year."

INDIANA.

In the vicinity of Richmond the drought has already injured the wheat and grass crops beyond redemption. The drought is also severely felt in Tippecanoe and contiguous counties.

—The wheat crop in Fayette Township, Vigo County, looks and promises only tolerably well. A farmer from that section informs the Terre Haute *Journal* that the yield will reach about two-thirds of a full crop. In Riley Township the wheat does not promise a yield of more than half a crop.

—A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* from Putnam County says, the wheat and grass crops in the bottoms are yet promising, but upland wheat and grass is very short. Oats promise an average yield. The corn is coming on finely, and was greatly benefited by the rains which visited the county on Tuesday and Saturday of last week.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 6th says: "Most of the State papers contain wails for rain, and accounts of the partial (and in some cases entire) ruin of the crops by drought and bugs."

—The Anderson *Herald* says: "The continued dry weather is proving very damaging to the growing wheat crop. Unless the showers come within a few days, the failure of the crops in this county is almost a certainty. The corn is also needing rain. The dry, parched ground is yielding no moisture—not even when well turned up by deep plowing."

—A correspondent of the Brookville *American*, from Metamora, Franklin County, says that "The farmers predict a failure of the hay and oat crops, and wheat and other grains are suffering from the drought. There is a prospect of a liberal yield of fruit of every kind." A correspondent from Blooming Grove, same county, says: "Farmers are complaining of the dry weather, and, from appearances, the crops of wheat, oats and grain will be short in consequence. Occasionally we can see a field of wheat looking fair in this and Fayette County, but a large amount of the ground sown will not yield half a crop. Corn was put in the ground in good order, but the cool dry weather is giving the cutworm advantages, and they are using it to the destruction of corn fields, causing some to plant their fields over, and others to replant largely. We have a good prospect for fruit."

WASHINGTON.

New Acts and Appointments—The Chinese Question.

Party Schemes.

Society, Etc.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Yesterday the House cut down the income tax so as to make it sufferable. Cox, of New York, was the author of the measure to reduce the rate to 3 per cent, and it passed by 114 to 77. Hale, of Maine, a trim, useful little man, moved the exemption of $2,000, and it was carried by 132 votes. Finkelnburg was the author of the measure exempting $500 for house rent. McCarty, the salt man, who does not like to see his profits exposed, tried in vain to have the whole tax set aside, and the manufacturers, as Kelley, Negley, Morrell, etc., voted aye. There is to be no more printing of incomes, and therefore Mrs. Grundy will have to confine her attention hereafter to counting the shirts on the neighbors' clothes-lines.

A NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

Simon Cameron's newest son-in-law but one, Wayne McVeigh, has been nominated by the President to succeed Edward Joy Morris, in the mission of Constantinople. If Morris were not already there, no objection might be raised to McVeigh, as he is good looking, apt, and old enough,—a tall, straight man of 38, of auburn complexion, blue eyes, and interesting demeanor. But he is a politician merely, and not in the highest sense, and he belongs to that vast class of Pennsylvania mediocrities, who regard Simon Cameron as a truly great man,—not because anything good or large has been found in the old man, but because he keeps up a Scotch-clannish influence, keeps office, gets money, and revenges himself upon enemies. These are qualities which are not elsewhere considered to be meritorious, but in the absence of personal spirit amongst the masses of his neighbors, Simon's accomplishments take lurid and portentous outlines. Edward Joy Morris, on the other hand, is a gentleman of culture, art, and thoughtfulness, a man of the Shire of Motley, Fennimore Cooper, and Washington Irving, who has written some worthy books, and lived abroad as our Minister, for ten years, not in vain. He was a generous, but prudent, friend of the Cretans, and he has dignified the American character in foreign lands. He is a near-sighted, rather shy man, of the middle age, a graduate of Harvard, and he was four years *Chargé d'Affaires* at Naples. The title of some of his books are "A Tour Through Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, and Arabia Petrea;" "The Turkish Empire, Social and Political;" "Afraja, or Life and Love in Norway;" "Corsica, Social and Political," besides several quaint translations. Mr. Morris was a member of Congress as far back as 1841, and he has been elected five times. To take an observant, useful man like this ceaselessly from his post, and fill it with the son-in-law of a politician of questionable character, is not worthy of the President. The nomination comes at a bad time, because we see it announced that next week the President is to go trout-fishing with Senator Cameron. If foreign missions are to bait trout hooks, and sons-in-law to sweeten the lunch basket in our day, let us go back and be just to Charles II., who gave away empires for the fun of a night at Vauxhall, and took scarred Admirals out of their ships to reward the favorite gallants of *La Belle Stuart* and Nelly Gwynn.

LEVEES.

The Mississippi levee business, about which I spoke to you some weeks ago, has been formally introduced to the Senate by Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, and a resolution adopted making a committee of five to go peregrinating this summer with a clerk. They will, presumably, make their levees in New York and their levies in New Orleans.

MARRIAGES.

Miss Jeanette Fenton, daughter of the New York Senator, has just been married to a rich druggist in New York. She is a singular looking girl, of a Spanish style of beauty, with olive skin, peerless eye-lashes, and rich, black hair. There is a power of expression of an earnest melancholy sort in her face when at repose, but she is very affable and kindly. Fenton has another daughter of the same style of dark, American splendor, looking like the East reflective. Fenton is a Presidency-seeker, and he moves cautiously and by parallels, having made but one speech since he entered the Senate, but a power of appointments. He differs from Cameron in disposition, with all Scotch traits; pays little heed to enemies or revenges, makes few or no confidantes, and holds his tongue as a jockey holds in a race horse. He looks to be of Sawyard or Gascon blood, and belongs to a higher type of manhood than Cameron, who has saved by thrift what Fenton has made by bold, silent ventures. Neither of them are of the American variety of man in many things. Neither of them belongs to the clear, frank, unpinched, yet intense physiognomy which is open and traversed like the map of the republic, and combines the street countenance of the Atlantic with the soft warmth of the Pacific sun. Cameron is all Scotch, canny and shoppy, whose favorite text of Scripture is: "Are not three sparrows sold for a farthing?" Fenton is all Latin, wrapped round with mysteries and girt up with silver bells, and you say when you leave him, "Speech is silver and silence is golden, and gold stood yesterday at 113 9-10!"

CHINESE LABOR.

Here is what a Pacific coast Republican is capable of, to get votes. Its utterer is Mr. Tom Fitch, a man of faculty beyond convictions, who is the preferred orator of the House. Fitch thought he should have to go back to Nevada and meet the arguments of the attitude of the Republican party on the Chinese question, so he said this:

"I do not believe in the cheap labor which supplants contented and well-paid toil, nor in that social theory which would force the Caucasian to rival the domestic economy of the Asiatic. I do not believe in the policy of introducing extensively into this country a race who have a distinct civilization, religion, habits, and language of their own; a race who are alike incapable and unworthy of assimilation with ours; a race with whom polygamy is a practice and female chastity is not a virtue; a race who are thrifty in habit yet slothful in thought, apt yet retrogressive, educated yet without newspapers, courageous yet without ambition, honest in monetary affairs yet without moral principle, faithful to obligations yet utterly destitute of any regard for the truth; a race which rears no families and acquires no landed property among us, possess no past and hopes for no future in common with our civilization, and whose members are of their own with perpetual strangers in this land, whom they never design to remain, and from which they contract to have even their dead bodies exported."

The African and the Indian will answer to either of these descriptions, yet we have not been particularly contaminated by the juxtaposition of four millions of them. This is the demagogery of a vote-getter, directed to that large class of laboring men who are not ciphering to rise above their condition and who seek to stop the Gulf Stream by a secret grip and a weekly subscription. The Irish people have wasted enough time haranguing against the right of negroes to get wages, to be, every Milesian of them, proprietors of land and homes. If the Chinese rear no families and acquire no landed property amongst us, what far superior chances have our own workman to utilize this cheap and willing labor for their benefit upon the homestead provided for them? What right has an Irish immigrant to retard the development of the country which has sheltered him and tried to make him a pacific citizen? Abusing hospitality to use our frontiers for imbecile forays, this incomprehensible society is now leaguing to shut out the Chinese from the Pacific coast, and, what is worse, it finds Republican Congressmen willing to truckle. The wages paid in California are the highest in the world, and yet the country is declining. If the Great God made this earth for the Milesian's absolute use, he might have spared the rest of us the trouble of peopling it; for we are utterly unable to come to any understanding with a class of folks who do not want to see further than to-morrow's dinner, who entertain no broad views of governments, whose wars are hullabaloos, whose exchequer is the aggregate wages of their poor women, and whose political economy dovetails so precisely with Pennsylvania's that, if we could shut them up within that State's boundaries, give them their own Custom Houses, and let them prey upon each other, we would be willing never to look in for one hundred years, at the end of which time we should probably find the surface of that commonwealth strewn with shillelahs, red hair, and pig iron, and the epitaph of the State recorded on the Blue Mountains, at Harrisburg, in these words:

"*Par nobile fratrum.*
No pauper labor of Europe.
O tempora sine verum."

NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Amongst the political movements on foot to anticipate the Presidential campaign of 1872, is one set up for the workingmen's pending National Convention by the Democrats, to nominate John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania. It is alleged that Geary has not positively committed himself to any vital issues, and that he has strength in his State which politicians cannot take from him. I apprehend that this is an unfounded presumption, like every presumption of the so-called labor party, a party which pre-ordains its members never to rise above their condition, and, therefore, can never be an American man's party. Geary is an uninteresting man who has led a romantic life and would like to be independent of the Pennsylvania politicians. He would make a very good candidate for this sort of party, if it can be called a party; a "lodge" would be a better name for it.

Another Democratic idea is to fan the reputation of Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and bring him out as the compromise candidate of Ohio betwixt Chase and Pendleton. Groesbeck is remembered here for his formidable speech delivered during the impeachment trial, which surprised all and perhaps infatuated some. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, is a man of fortune and leisure, with a fine, tall presence and an intellectual countenance, but he is one of the few, of austere manners, and with disciplined sympathies, and without cunning or political magnetism. He voted for Pendleton as Governor of Ohio, but favored Chase for the Presidency. It is alleged here that if Chase gives up the race in 1872, Groesbeck will be his choice. Judge Thurman, whose self-command and good luck as a politician have made him prominent during the past four years, is also on the Presidential track. So is Hendricks, whose friends are organizing thus far in advance. Chase is in enfeebled health, and he will leave the city speedily to make one of a series of country visits which he has contemplated.

The Western Democrats are making every effort to prevent the domination of Tweed and Sweeney and their favorite Hoffman, which is the grand Eastern combination. The more sagacious and considerate Western and New England Democrats are reflecting that any candidate known to represent the views of these desperate chiefs of Tammany could be beaten by Red Cloud himself or any other pronounced and outspoken savage. On the other hand, it is not doubted but that the two Tammany roughs are willing to do anything to get control of the country and thus make legitimate their last steals. They have been indefatigable before that time, however. I hope to see the interesting execution I have so frequently referred in the City Hall Park on the Island of Manhattan.

However, the Republican politicians of New York are nearly as bad as the Tammany people. Now they are about to drive Moses H. Grinnell from the office of Collector of the Port. He won't let the merchants hook things out of custom, and he despises the politicians. Therefore, off with his head!

WHIMSIES.

Whittemore is to return to Congress, sent by the Republicans of Carolina, while Golladay was ignominiously repudiated by the neighbors of Bascom and Isaaker Gavitt. Nasby must explain this.

Amongst the Kentucky Democrats there is one Knott,—J. Proctor Knott,—in Congress, who has a remarkable genius for caricaturing things with a pencil off-hand, and he is the solitary instance of a draughtsman in either house, so far as is known. He is a small, lean, keen-featured young man, who was formerly Attorney General of Missouri, and who has served in the Legislatures of two States. His caricatures have the merit of kindly humor, and his oratory is also quaintly and pleasantly exaggerated.

Mungen still devotes himself to his violin, and bears his blushing honors—such as they are—thick upon him. Mungen is brown-haired, stout, and strong, and, as "Mack" used to say, he belongs to his party, which is not a reading party, but a voting party. Says "Mack:" "If the Democratic party could read half as well as it can vote, our paper would have the circulation of the *Marseillaise*."

Red Cloud is here, a proud king of the plains, and stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. Brady photographed him to-day, ribbons, moccasins, slouched hat and all. He is rather a stalwart specimen of the natural lunatic, and balances strikingly like the old-time statesmen, such as Tom Benton, who went to the pump with a stride as if all posterity were observing him. The St. Charles Hotel is an old-fashioned hostelry on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the Washington House,—where the Ohio members of Congress stop,—and it has a large second-story verandah, where Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the various bears and wolves, with some forty squaws, sit out sunning like a cage of human copper kettles moderately full of fire water. They have been round to see the dignitaries and all blew smoke together and mutually disbelieved each other with great courtesy. Spotted Tail observed to one of the ladies of the White House that woman like himself was a child of nature, because they both liked other people's hair. Mrs. Grant gave him a cigar and the President smoked that other interminable cigar which is the great effort of his administration. Mrs. E. A. Pollard entertained the Indians at her house, the St. Cloud, doubtless named in anticipation of Red Cloud, and thus the descendant of Pocahontas was again brought into contact with the First Families of Virginia. The lost cause and the border bugles met over the Old Dominion coffee pot.

To get an insight into Washington hotel life, observe that Willard's Hotel, of this city,—the lease of which soon expires,—has rented for the past ten years at $37,000 annually, and is supposed in this time to have cleared for Sykes & Chadwick, the lessees, nearly $500,000. These men were originally associated with a Mr. Presbury; but they bought him out by paying him in full one-third the cost of the hotel furniture and equipment, and paying him $1,500 a month for the whole period of the lease. So that his income from the lease alone has been $18,000 per annum, while he has had no responsibility nor risk whatever. Sykes & Chadwick are said to be negotiating for your new hotel at Chicago, and they have also leased a small place at Long Branch. The Arlington Hotel here rents for $40,000 a year, and its builder advanced $25,000 to furnish it.

General Grant's cousins, on his mother's side, form a numerous family at and near Culpepper, Virginia. The parent Dents came from Charles County, Maryland, in the peninsula below Washington.

The treaty of reciprocity which General Ed. McCook negotiated with the Sandwich Islands, at the especial request of Mr. Seward, has failed to be confirmed by the Senate, which is largely composed of Chinese Mandarins. Nothing is required to complete the imposing appearance of the Senate but a row of buttons to replace their present lamentable lack of eyes and superfluity of "hooks," and a teabox apiece to pack documents in.

Anthony is to return to the Senate for six years. Sprague, his colleague, has been making a new speech, enlarging the matter of measuring the Roumanian Jews on the ground that they monopolized all the trade of that region. Sprague always speaks the right thing in the wrong place, like the boy who guessed the conundrum aloud during family prayers. He reminds me of Mr. Dick, in the novel, who flew his kite generally, but ran off upon the subject of Charles I., when the donkeys trespassed on the green. What he lacks is "gumption." I don't know what "gummy" is, but he lacks it. If a man has no "gummy" he is bound to speak at the wrong place.

The female broker has been here. I was disappointed. A bloodless-faced girl, wearing a man's straw hat, and a kind of green plaid cape and cloak, with short brown hair, curling, an unshrinking eye, and a tolerably plump figure, such she was—

"A creature not too bright nor good
For human nature's daily food."

This was Miss Tennie C. Claflin, once a gifted clairvoyant and medicine seer, now actually mimicking the money-changers in Wall street, and distributing copies of a paper which she edits to aid Wilkes's and the Capitol. I mention this person because possibly some people are curious to know what sort of being a female broker is. On distant inspection, I should say that a female broker was a candidate for notoriety—nothing more! One of the vivid images of the Scripture to me has always been the pure-eyed Christ lashing the money-changers out of His Temple. Hould He have been so harsh to see the female brokers there? or would He have wept?

GATH.

The New Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The following is the Funding bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue in a sum, or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate $1,000,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 4 per centum per annum; and said bonds, with the interest thereon, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act at not less than their par value in coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and known as five-twenty bonds at their par value; or he may exchange the same for such five-twenty bonds par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the said term of thirty years shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, and by classes to be distinguished and described by the date and numbers beginning for each successive payment with the bonds last dated and numbered, of the time of which, the interest payment or redemption, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice; and the interest upon the particular bonds selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and instructed, with any coin in the Treasury of the United States which, in his opinion and discretion, can be conveniently applied to that purpose, to pay at par and cancel any six per cent. bonds of the United States of the kind known as five-twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue; but the particular bonds to be paid and cancelled shall in all cases be indicated and specified by class, date and number, in the order of their numbers and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued, public notice to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised to be paid shall cease; but it shall be competent for the holders and owners of any of said bonds so specified for payment to exchange the same for bonds issued under the authority of this act at any time before the end of the notice provided for in the second section of this act.

SEC. 5. That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions relating to a sinking fund, of Section five, of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury with surplus funds in the Treasury, and now held in the Treasury of the United States, shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record of such bonds so cancelled and destroyed to be first made in the books of the Treasury Department. Any bonds hereafter issued to said sinking fund, and all other United States bonds redeemed or paid hereafter by the United States, shall also in like manner be cancelled and destroyed; and the amount of the bonds of each class that have been cancelled and destroyed shall be deducted, respectively, from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States. In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or payment of the public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt as provided for in Section 5 of the act aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive gold coin of the United States or bullion on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States authorized to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum; and any amount of gold coin or bullion so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time subsequent to thirty days from the date of deposit, after ten days' notice and on the return of said certificates, provided that the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not less than 25 per centum of the coin and bullion deposited for or representing said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the said certificates, and the excess beyond twenty-five per centum may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds as he may designate, under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any certificate of deposit issued as aforesaid, may be received at par, with the interest accrued thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

THE FRENCH PLEBISCITE.

Napoleon Receiving the Result of the Vote—Grand Scene at the Tuileries—His Majesty's Speech.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 22.

The grand ceremony of presenting to the Emperor the official declaration of the result of the late vote given by the French people took place to-day, at 1 o'clock, in the Salle des Etats of the Louvre. The scene was one of unusual splendor, and, although in some particulars resembling the great annual sitting at the opening of the legislative session, was infinitely more imposing. The general arrangements of the spacious hall for the public were scarcely changed, but some important modifications had been effected in the portion of the salle appropriated to His Majesty and the Court. On this occasion the Emperor and Empress sat together on the throne, placed on a raised estrade under a dais, with chairs of state for the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and the other Princes of the Imperial family on the right, next the Emperor; while on the left, next the Empress, were similar seats for the Princess Clotilde, the Princess Mathilde, and the other Princesses. Behind His Majesty were to stand the great officers of the Crown, and behind the Empress the ladies of the Imperial household and those attending on the various Princesses. Below the steps and in front of all, on the left, was a seat for the Duke de Cambacérès, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. On the right and left of the throne were benches for the Ministers, Members of the Privy Council, Marshals, Admirals, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, &c.

In front, on the right, were places for the Senate, and behind for the Councillors of State. This arrangement, it will be seen, is different from that generally witnessed when the members of this last-named body are assigned seats, so to speak, on the steps of the throne. The reason of the alteration is, however, perfectly simple. As his Majesty, by the terms of the constitution, is to receive the *plebiscite* from the three great bodies of the State, he could not have one of them, as on ordinary occasions, close to him, and the other two apart. The whole three would have to come together, and hence the position of the Council of State was forcedly changed. The three Great Bodies were, therefore, placed in front and the letters of convocation to the Councillors of State made use of the expression: "The President of Section, Masters of Requests, Auditors and ordinary members shall have places for this time in the body of the hall, behind the Senate."

On the left, parallel with the Senate, were seats for the legislative body. Behind were places for all the deputations, courts of law, Institute of France, Municipal Council, Prefects of the Seine and Police, high functionaries in the various Ministries, superior officers of the army and navy, Chefs-de-bataillon of the National Guard, &c. The diplomatic body, which was out in great strength, occupied their accustomed places.

Cent-Gardes were posted on the estrade and at the entrance of the hall. As their Majesties arrived from the Tuileries by the new galleries no display took place outside beyond the appearance of the handsome equipages which conveyed the great official personages to the sitting.

The deputation of the legislative body, the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries were conveyed to the Louvre in court carriages, escorted by cavalry, and after alighting at the Pavilion-Denon, Place Napoleon III, ascended to the Galerie des Sept Metres, where they awaited their Majesties' arrival.

Although the doors were not to be closed until half-past twelve, the persons who had obtained tickets began to arrive at ten, and before eleven all the places appropriated to the public were occupied. By degrees the official seats became filled, and at last the mass of uniforms, decorations, and richly-embroidered costumes became quite overpowering. The front of the galleries presented long lines of beautiful summer toilettes of the brightest colors, and a flood of sunshine brought out vividly the rich variety and brilliancy of the scene.

At about ten minutes before 1, a salvo of artillery from the Invalides announced that their Majesties had left the Tuileries, on their way to the sitting. The various Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family had arrived some time before, and repaired to the French Gallery to join in the cortege when the Imperial party came forward. In that extensive piece and in the Salle Lebrun, the large room which leads to the Salle des Etats, a double line of Cent Gardes were posted.

At 1 o'clock a master of the ceremonies threw back the hangings from the entrance to the Hall of Sittings and announced "The Emperor!" Immediately every one rose, and the Imperial cortege entered. First came various officers of the court in full uniform, chamberlains, equerries, Masters of Ceremonies, Grand Marshal of the Palace, the Princes of the Imperial family having rank at Court, Prince Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, the Emperor and Empress, the Princess Clotilde, the Princess Mathilde, the other Princesses, ladies and officers of the Court, those of the various Princes and Princesses, &c.

The moment their Majesties appeared the hall rang with "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Imperial!*" The cheering continued during the whole passage of the imperial cortege to the estrade at the end of the hall. Their Majesties and the other high personages having taken their places, as indicated above, the deputation of the Legislative body was introduced by a master of ceremonies, and M. Schneider, the President, having ascended the steps leading to the throne, presented to His Majesty the official declaration of the vote of the French people on May 8, ratifying the *Senatus Consultum* of the 20th of April last. As the assembly was still upstanding, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, after having taken His Majesty's orders, said, "Gentlemen, be seated."

M. Schneider then delivered the following address:

"SIRE: The Legislative body is happy to lay before your Majesty the solemn answer which the nation, by 7,350,000 suffrages, has just made to the *plebiscite* which you submitted to it. In perfect community of ideas with that striking manifestation we offer to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, our homage and congratulations. Eighteen years ago France, tired out by violent changes, and eager for security, confident in your genius, and in the Napoleonic dynasty, placed in your hands, together with the Imperial Crown, the authority and force which public necessity imperatively called for. The expectation of the nation was not disappointed. Social order was soon re-established and great things were achieved. All classes of society beheld their comfort and well-being increased; agriculture, commerce, and manufactures bounded forward to an extent previously unknown; and during that augmentation of public prosperity France also beheld her influence augment with foreign countries. But from the commencement your Majesty looked anxiously forward to the moment when that centralization of power would no longer respond to the aspirations of the country when tranquil and reassured; and foreseeing the march of modern society you proclaimed that liberty was to be the crowning point of the edifice. Therefore, a noble enterprise, which will be the eternal honor of your reign, tempted you, and you resolved to assure to France one of the first ranks among free nations.

The dates of the 29th November, 1860, and 19th January, 1867, attest your generous initiative and your patriotic designs. Subsequently, and immediately after universal suffrage had manifested its liberal tendencies, when the legislative body interpreted them by the expression of its desires, Your Majesty, assured of our co-operation, did not hesitate, with an abnegation without precedent in history, to lay down the bases of the Parliamentary constitution of the empire. But, faithful to the great principle on which your government is based, you would not consent, without the direct participation of the people, to the introduction of so considerable a modification in the power which you derive from their free will. Assembled in its voting places after a twenty years' reign, it has, in its full independence and under conditions which testify to the progress and the virility of our public life, affirmed its approbation with a unanimity the force of which no one dare gainsay. In acclaiming by more than seven millions of suffrages the new form of the empire, the country, which has an instinctive knowledge of what is for its interest and grandeur, says to you: 'Sire, France is with you; marching with confidence in the path which leads to all feasible progress and found liberty upon the basis of respect for the laws and constitution. France places the cause of liberty under the protection of your dynasty and of the great bodies of the State.'"

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

His Majesty then made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: In receiving from your hands the result of the vote of the 8th of May, my first thought is to express my gratitude to the nation, which, for the fourth time in twenty-two years, has just given me a striking proof of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which are being continually renewed, nevertheless preserves in its changes a persevering determination. It has, to direct it, its traditions, the sureness of its instincts and the fidelity of its sympathies. The *plebiscite* had only object the ratification by the nation of a constitutional reform; but in the midst of the conflict of opinions and in the excitement of the contest, the debate was carried further. We do not regret that such should have been the case. The adversaries of our institutions raised the question between revolution and empire. The country has decided it in favor of the system which guarantees order and liberty. [Loud cheers.]

At present the empire finds itself consolidated on its foundation, and will show its strength by its moderation. My government will cause the laws to be executed without partiality as without weakness, and will not deviate from the liberal line which it has traced out for itself. Submissive to every right, it will protect all interests, without remembering unfavorable votes and bearing the manœuvres. But at the same time it will know how to enforce respect for the national will so energetically manifested, and will maintain it henceforth above all controversy. [Applause.] Freed from the discussions of the constitutional questions which cause divisions among even the best-intentioned men, we should, for the future, have but one object—to rally around the constitution, which has just received the sanction of the country, the honest men of all parties; to assure security; to allay passions; to preserve social interest from the contagion of false doctrines; and aided by all men of intelligence, to seek out the means of increasing the greatness and prosperity of France. To spread instruction everywhere; to simplify the administrative machinery; to lead activity from the centre where it superabounds to the extremities which it deserts; to introduce into our codes—which are perfect monuments of learning and intelligence—the ameliorations justified by time; to multiply the general agents of production and wealth; to favor agriculture and the development of public works; and, finally, to devote our energies to that problem, always solved, and always reappearing—the best distribution of the charges which weigh upon the tax-payer—such is our programme. [Loud cheers.] In realizing those aspirations our nation, by the free expansion of its forces, will rapidly advance the progress of civilization. [Applause.]

I thank you, gentlemen, for the co-operation which you have rendered me in this solemn circumstance. The affirmative votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851, and 1852, strengthen also your powers, and give to you, as to me, a new strength to labor for the welfare of the county. I ought at this moment more than ever to regard the future without fear. What could, in fact, oppose the progressive advance of a regime which a great people has founded in the midst of political storms, and which it strengthens while in the midst of peace and tranquillity. [Long continued cheering.]

Immediately after, the Emperor and Empress withdrew with the Prince Imperial and followed by their cortege in the order they had been observed in coming. A salute of artillery and the muster indicated that the Imperial sitting of the *plebiscite* had terminated. The proceedings did not last twenty minutes.

THE "NOBLE SAVAGE."

An Account of His Recent Depredations—The Murder at Bear Creek Station, and Other Outrages.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 4.

Brevet Colonel W. G. Mitchell, Captain of the Fifth United States Infantry, arrived in this city yesterday from the Indian country, and reported his presence to Major General Pope, commanding the department. Colonel Mitchell was at Fort Dodge on the 1st of June, and, in conversation with Major Kidd, of the Tenth United States Infantry, obtained the following narrative of the recent operations of the savages:

On the 23d of May, thirty-five Indians, calling themselves to be Arrapahoes, visited the mail station on Bear Creek, forty miles west of Fort Dodge, on the road leading to Camp Supply, and that post. The station was guarded by Sergeant Murray, of the Third United States Infantry, and four men. The Indians came into the station in a friendly manner, and, after cooking and eating for some time, all of them, except five, rode away.

The Sergeant had placed two of his men on guard over the arms of his party. The other two men were in a stable attached to the station. The Sergeant went into the house for some purpose, and a moment afterwards heard shots outside. He went to the door, taking up an axe as he passed out. When he reached the door he discovered that the two men guarding his arms had been shot—one shot through the head, the other through the heart. He was immediately fired on by the Indians, and received seven arrows in him, six in his arm and one in his head. The two men in the stable ran out, one of them armed with a pitchfork, when the savages made haste and ran off.

Major Kidd, Tenth United States Cavalry, arrived at the mail station on the evening of the same day this affair occurred, and at once sent forward a report of it to General Custer, commanding at Fort Dodge, who immediately sent a surgeon, with an ambulance and escort, to bring in the wounded Sergeant. This party returned to Fort Dodge with Major Kidd's command on the morning of June 1, bringing with them the Sergeant, who is now in hospital at Fort Dodge. The men who were killed were buried at Bear Creek.

Major Armes, Tenth United States Cavalry, on his way from Fort Dodge to Camp Supply, on the 29th or 30th ult., was attacked from an ambuscade (he had fallen behind his party) by a large party of Indians, who struck him over their heads with their lances to stop him, and threatened the Major, but upon his telling them that a large party of soldiers were following him closely, they desisted and he rejoined his escort.

Just previous to the departure of Major Kidd from Camp Supply, a Mexican servant belonging to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Page, Captain Third Infantry, was killed at night in his tent, it was supposed by some Indians lurking around the camp.

About sixty mules belonging to Mr. Tappan, trader at Camp Supply, have recently been run off by Indians, and one herder who was with them killed.

It is stated that all Indians have left Camp Supply and the new Indian Agency on the Canadian.

It is also stated that a great council was recently held at "Antelope Hills" by the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Apaches, and some runners from the Sioux.

An expedition, consisting of "B," "C," "G," and "L" troops of the 7th cavalry, and one company of infantry, under Colonel Benteen, started from Kit Carson, Friday, for the Forks of the Republican, with supplies for thirty days.

Three batteries from Fort Riley were ordered to move at once and report to General Custer, to relieve the troops of the 7th cavalry now guarding the frontier on the Solomon and Republican rivers. The cavalry is to concentrate at Hays, and the most vigorous measures are to be adopted against the Indians.

Governor Harvey reached General Custer's camp Saturday morning, to confer with him regarding the Indian campaign.

General Hancock's Reception by the Indians—His Arrival in Sioux City—A Terrible Tornado—Supposed Destruction of the Episcopal Mission Church at Santee Agency.

From the Sioux City Journal, June 5.

The young Indians are all leaving the River Agency for the interior, to engage in their summer hunts.

The temporary Indian Agent at the Cheyenne Agency, we are told by the mate of the Far West, was attacked by Indians on Friday last. They beat him with the but-ends of their guns, bruising him considerably about the head and shoulders.

We are further informed by the mate of the Far West that the Indians along the river gave General Hancock a very cool and formal reception during his late visit to their country. They say that he promised them last spring that he would send no more troops among them, which promise, they claim, he willfully disregarded. In consequence of this the Indians have dubbed him "The heap-lying white man."

We have the following interesting news from the up-river country, from Captain Fenn Harley, of the steamer Miner:

A delegation of prominent Brule Sioux Chiefs are soon to start on a visit to Washington, *via* Sioux City, to have a "big talk" with the President. They hope to agree upon some specifications for peace. Prominent among them are Red Leaf, Bull Eagle, Little Swan, and Crow Feather. The last named is the head Chief of the Sans Arcs, and is the Chief who carries what is called by them the God Almighty pipe of the Sioux Indians. The pipe is over 100 years old, and has never been undressed since its adoption as a sacred object.

Upon the arrival of the Miner at Randall a number of Indian arrows were found driven through an inch board at the rear of the boat. The supposition is that they were shot at General Hancock somewhere in the vicinity of Whetstone Agency. The arrows were recognized as belonging to the Brule Indians, by certain characteristics.

He reports a terrible tornado as having passed through the Santee Agency a few days ago. The hurricane cut a swath in the forest for a breadth of twenty rods, taking every tree in its course. Captain Hawley gives it as his opinion that the Rev. Mr. Hindman's Episcopal church was destroyed. He said he could not see a sign of the church spire, which on former trips he had always noticed. He looked for it particularly as he desired to point out the church to General Hancock.

General Hancock, it is said, has succeeded in establishing a sort of armistice with the Indians, and matters are now beginning to assume a more quiet aspect in the Indian regions.

The Late "Scrimmages" with the Indians in General Augur's Department—General Orders.

General Augur has promulgated the following:

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, Neb., June 1, 1870.

General Orders No. 21.]

The Commanding General announces the following creditable encounters of troops in this department with hostile Indians, as having taken place during the past month:

To the officers and soldiers mentioned he extends his acknowledgments for personal gallantry and valuable service.

1. At 5 o'clock, on the 4th of May, 1870, Brevet Major D. S. Gordon, with Company D, Second Cavalry, near Atlantic City, W. T., discovered and charged a body of Indians in possession of stolen stock, recovering all the animals, killing two Indians, wounding one and dispersing the balance. Later in the day, with First Lieutenant Charles B. Stambaugh, Second Cavalry, and ten men, he encountered and fought for one hour and a half a party of from sixty to seventy Indians, killing five and wounding several. His loss was Lieutenant Stambaugh killed, and Sergeant Brown seriously wounded.

Major Gordon commends the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant Stambaugh. He also commends Lieutenant Dinwiddie, Second Cavalry, for gallant and efficient service, and makes honorable mention of First Sergeant Kness, Sergeants Moore, Shafer and Brown, Corporals Lee and Rolier, and Blacksmith Neil.

2. On the 15th of May, 1870, Sergeant Patrick Leonard and four men of Company C, Second Cavalry, searching on the Little Blue, Nebraska, for strayed horses, were suddenly surrounded and fired upon by a party of fifty Indians. Private Hibbard and two horses were wounded at the first fire. The Sergeant dismounted his party, giving his horses to be held by the wounded soldier. The Indians immediately charged, but were repulsed with one killed, and, it is believed, three wounded. Sergeant Leonard then killed his two wounded horses and made a breastwork of them. No sooner was this done than the Indians again charged, were again repulsed, and retired with two empty saddles, and four Indians wounded. Within half an hour they returned for their dead and wounded, and for two hours kept up a series of harassing attacks and desultory sharp-shooting. Failing to accomplish anything, they retired. The Sergeant then withdrew his party, having had all his horses killed, took under his charge a settler's family of two women and one child, and started for the lower settlements. Having gone about a mile he was again surrounded by Indians, who, upon the appearance of a party of surveyors, and without accomplishing anything, retired. The party reached Captain Spaulding's camp between 10 and 11 o'clock the same night.

Captain Spaulding commends Sergeant Leonard and Privates George W. Thompson, Hein Canfield, Thomas Hubbard, and Michael Himmelsbach, all of Company C, Second Cavalry, to the notice of the Commanding General.

By command of Brevet Major General Augur.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

POLITICAL.

In an election for School Directors, at Galesburg, Ill., on the 6th inst., S. D. Williams, colored, was a candidate in the Fifth Ward, and received 75 votes, against 208 for Milo D. Cooke.

—The Democracy of Mason County, Ill., in their convention on the 4th inst., instructed their delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote for the nomination of the Hon. T. W. McNeely.

—At the Republican Convention of McLean County, held at Bloomington, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional Convention, the Chairman read a communication from Colonel E. B. Roe, as follows:

"BLOOMINGTON, June 7.—GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In consideration of the invariable custom of this county, by which a majority of the Republican convention has been selected ... [illegible] ... E. B. ROE."

The delegates friendly to Colonel Roe then withdrew, and as has been stated by telegraph, General John McNulta was designated as the choice of the convention for Congressman.

RAILROADS.

At a mass meeting held at Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, May 28, resolutions were adopted endorsing the projected Milwaukee, Nashua & Marshalltown Railroad; and the encouragement was made that Milwaukee parties would build the road, setting about the work immediately. The road will run from Chickasaw to Ackley, a distance of forty-five miles.

—The Sauk Centre (Minn.) *Herald* says the suspension of work upon the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad has given rise to various conjectures, among which is the surmise that the road has been sold to the Northern Pacific Company.

THE LAW COURTS.

Bankruptcy Matters—Alleged Malicious Prosecution.

Patent Swindle—Assaulting a Woman—New Suits.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Leave to apply for discharge—Ira M. Alvort and Lucien B. Alvort, of Freeport and Quincy.

Proceeding dismissed—Marvin Prescott, of Morris, Grundy County.

NEW PROCEEDINGS.

A. M. Wells, of Chicago, involuntary proceedings, instituted by John A. Stiff, who claims to be a creditor in the sum of $5,131.87, with interest. The debtor, it is stated, has within the greater part of the past six months been a resident of Chicago, and was lately in business as a dealer in Cincinnati. It is charged that he has fraudulently suspended payment of his commercial paper, and has conveyed away his assets. The debtor was arrested, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000.

Circuit Court.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Frank D. Minot v. Henry A. Davis. Action on the case. Damages laid at $10,000. Plaintiff sued out a capias, in the affidavit for which he alleged that his action is to recover for a malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. It is charged that defendant caused the plaintiff's arrest upon an affidavit that he had procured goods by false pretences, and been concerned in a pretended sale of real estate.

NEW SUITS.

Anna E. Lang v. John L. Powell. Assumpsit. Demand, $5,000.

—Thomas Holihan et al. v. LeRoy Dood and Deputy Sheriff T. Stacey. Replevin of the Clybourne avenue distillery.

Superior Court.

PATENT SWINDLES.

Ebling Eblings v. James Reed and the Sheriff of Stephenson County. This was a proceeding to enjoin proceedings by virtue of an execution issued upon a judgment in this court. The judgment was entered up by warrant of attorney on a note for about $100. Decree passed perpetually enjoining the defendants. This proceeding had its origin in the pretended sale of a patented metallic fire-proof paint or roofing, which a man A. L. Barclay, of Chicago, claimed to own. Agents, as it appears from the records of this court, have lately been traversing the country vending rights. Under pretence of executing an agreement of agency, judgment notes were taken of illiterate farmers, and this was one of them. The representations made were that the patented article would be in great demand, and that as the patentee desired to introduce it through the country, he only required his agents to agree to sample it upon their premises, and, when neighbors should see the value of the paint, urge its use upon them, when the agent could purchase it at wholesale price and realize a good profit; for, indeed, he need only collect his own commissions and Barclay would collect the balance of the cost of the material. The judgment notes being obtained as stated, they were speedily transferred to a third party.

—Otman Jansen v. The Same. Decree as above under like circumstances.

DOWER AWARDED.

Therese Laframbolse v. Bessie Ebin. Decree awarding dower (one-third) in Lots 5 and 6, Ebin's Subdivision, in the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 15, 39, 13, 3 p. m. The sum stated to be paid for the property sold.

SALE OF REALTY ORDERED.

Petition of John Norton. This was a petition by the guardian of John Jahn to sell real estate of the minor to pay expenses of the child's tuition and board. Decree passed for the sale of sub-lots 3 and 7 of Lot 15, Block 43, Canal Trustees', Subdivision of the east fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 21, 39, 14 E, 3 p. m.

JUDGMENTS.

Hannah Campbell et al., executrix, etc., v. M. G. Runals, for $4,98.38.

—Orlando P. Gibbs v. Abraham F. Croskey and George A. Schofield, for $3,000.

—Richard Chester v. The Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company, for $3,108.

—Charles Galigher v. James Marson, for $1,808.25.

—Chicago Fire Company v. Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company, for $1,782.67.

—I. Newton Chapin et al. v. The Same, for $1,755.

—Samuel Myers et al. v. H. A. Dorr, for $1,118.49.

NEW SUITS.

Bernhard and Sophie Spielman v. George Sager. This is an action of trespass, in which damages are laid at $2,000 to recover for the alleged defilement of the female plaintiff, who claims to be the wife of her co-party. A capias was sued out upon the affidavit of the woman. She states (under oath) that on the 14th day of May last, her husband being ill, she met Sager for the purpose of procuring a loan. Sager professed friendship for the sick man, and tendered to find sureties for his release. He took her in his buggy to seek the accommodating friends, but carried her on to the prairie. The charge is that he assaulted her. Her defenceless condition (one being cocoanuts ...) [illegible]

—Charles Mears v. Galen Eastman. Case. Damages laid at $12,000.

—Henry R. Shaffer v. D. W. Ramsdell and William H. H. Jones. Assumpsit, with attachment in aid. This is an action to recover commissions on the sale of Gray Norway oats, $1,257 being alleged to be due. Defendants are residents of New York, doing business under the style of D. W. Ramsdell & Co.

Recorder's Court.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Christopher Strasskerm v. The City. In this case, mentioned yesterday, the jury found defendant guilty, awarding $1,400 as damages. The accident, it would seem, was riding in a wagon upon North avenue, near Mohawk street, where there was an excavation. The wheel of his vehicle went into this, as he was thrown out, and his leg broken.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The People ex rel. Mary Leiger v. George Leiger. Writ of habeas corpus issued in behalf of relator, who claims the custody of a child. The defendant is the divorced husband of relator, a decree of separation having been granted upon the complaint of the wife at the November term, 1866, by the decree the custody of the parties' child, a boy named George, was given to the mother. The relator complains that the late husband not only retains control of the child, but refuses to allow her to see him.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Joseph Dolan, a well-known thief, accompanied by a "pal," entered the tailor shop of J. P. Bell, No. 604 State street, yesterday afternoon, and had Mr. Neff was engaged in a sort of clothing. While Mr. Neff was busy taking the "pal's" measure, Dolan grabbed a number of vest patterns and made haste for the street. The proprietor followed, and Dolan was captured by Officer Dwyer. An officer was ... to the rescue took the thief into custody. ... Dolan was held in bonds of $1,500 on a charge of larceny, and $500 on charge of assault.

—W. H. Hunter entered J. P. Kennedy's grocery store on Clark street, yesterday, and ordered $5 worth of groceries, for which he presented a check for $15, receiving the change in currency. He ordered the goods sent to a certain number on Jackson street, a number that does not exist. The check proved to be bogus. Hunter was arraigned yesterday morning, and held for trial in bail of $500.

—Margaret O'Leary and her boy "Tim," being inconvenienced by their landlord for some back rent, pitched him unceremoniously down stairs. They were held for further examination in bail of $300 each.

—Anton Frosch, for stealing 1,000 needles from No. 80 Randolph street, was held in bail of $300.

WEST SIDE COURT.

The fact has already been mentioned that John C. Humphrey was garroted and robbed of a gold watch and $50 in greenbacks, at the corner of Monroe and Desplaines streets, on Sunday morning last. Yesterday Henry Poole and Wm. Kline were arraigned at the West Side Police Court on the charge of being the perpetrators of the outrage, having been identified by Mr. Humphrey. They were held for trial in bail of $5,000 each.

—Mary Brown and Nellie Wallace were arraigned on the charge of keeping houses of ill-fame. They waived examination, and were held to bail before the Recorder's Court, in bail of $300 each. The male inmates were fined $20, and the female $10 each.

—Ferdinand Barke, charged with stealing a horse, was held for further examination in bail of $500.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Martin Mann, who is in the habit of threatening to kill his neighbors, was held in bail of $100 to keep the peace.

—Margaret Steele and Hilda Scherling were fined $5 each for vagrancy.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Report of Mr. Rose on the East Wing—Taxes on National Banks—Reform School Grounds.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 a. m. yesterday, President Bluthardt in the chair. The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

A PREMATURE ALARM.

While the minutes were being read, the board was startled by a rumbling noise in the hall, which led some of them to imagine that the east wing was going to collapse and involve all the honorable gentlemen in a common ruin. One or two grabbed their hats and were about to make for the door or the windows, when the noise stopped and the alarm ended in a general laugh.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Onahan, City Collector, notified the board that Cook County was included in the sum of $1,888.75, a special assessment, for paving and repairing Washington street.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions asking for the refunding of certain taxes were referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

ARCHITECT ROSE ON THE EAST WING.

Mr. Rose, architect, submitted a report on the work on the east wing. He stated that the masonry was nearly completed; that the stone-cutter had the new wing on the job; and that John Walsh, contractor for carpenter work, had forfeited his contract, which was given to John Middleton & Son, and the work was nearly finished; the painter was finishing his work with despatch; the plumber had but little to do until the new roof was on; the iron work was nearly finished, and the plastering contractors had their work finished, or nearly so. The report concluded as follows: "If the new roof is completed within the limits of the contract, the entire east half of the Court House will be finished before the next session of your board. I take this opportunity of ... calling your attention to that portion of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution changing the judiciary, by adding three more courts, for which you are not now provided with room. On carefully looking over the plans of your building, and with new and some changes of one of ... suggested by me and adopted by you, I believe that should the amendments be ratified, changing the courts, or adding the courts and substituting Commissioners in place of Supervisors, that with a little modification of some proposed changes, rooms may be provided which will very well accommodate all the courts and business offices of Cook County within the present building. The report was accompanied by a plan of the proposed changes."

Supervisor Sanders said Mr. Rose had charge of the original contracts, and the work of Mr. Middleton, which had been taken from the original contractor and given to Mr. Middleton, but Mr. Middleton's new work was in charge of Mr. Boyington.

The report was placed on file.

OUTSIDE LITIGATION.

Supervisor Rodgers, from the Judiciary Committee, said the committee had consulted Mr. Lambert Tree about the suit in the United States Court, and he advised the board to pay no attention to it, as it was an outside fight between ... Bradley, Tewkes & Parse and the Northwestern Railroad Company.

The report was accepted.

TAXES ON BANKS.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of the following:

Resolved, That we equalize the taxes of the banks of Cook County ... [illegible]

Resolved, That the Collector of South Chicago and the other towns ... [illegible]

The report was adopted.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

D. R. Fonda, M. D., County Physician of the Poor, reported for the quarter that there were treated 495; born, 3; died, 11. He reported also [illegible] ... in the Poor House ...

The report was concurred in.

Supervisor Clark moved that when the board adjourn, it adjourn until Friday morning, to give the committee time to prepare their reports.

Supervisor Gibbs moved to amend by adjourning till Monday.

The amendment prevailed.

REFORM SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Supervisor Waite offered the following:

Resolved, That the right of the north 32 acres of the ... [illegible] of the Reform School, from the ... property of ... the ... Hyde Park, be ... the proved and the Chairman and Clerk of this board be directed to ...

The resolution was referred to the special committee for consideration: Bluthardt, Danolds, Clark, Waite, Frake.

THE COUNTY BARNS.

Supervisor Gray moved that the county Poor House and Pauper's grounds ... move the barns and outhouses on the Poor Farm, away from dangerous proximity.

Adopted.

The board then adjourned.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Second Day's Session of the American Institute of Homœopathy—Reports, Papers and Discussions.

MORNING SESSION.

The American Institute of Homœopathy assembled in Music Hall at 10 o'clock this evening, Dr. Thayer presiding.

Dr. Thayer alluded to the unfair report that had been given in the Chicago *Times* of the proceedings. He thought some action should be taken on the part of the members about this.

Dr. Ludlow invited the members to attend the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the new Homœopathic Hospital.

The regular order of business was then taken up.

Dr. Williamson, of Philadelphia, read a paper on *proving*.

Dr. Paine, of Bath, read the report of the Central Committee on *materia medica*, and the proving of *lilium tigrinum*.

The reports were referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. E. M. Hale, of Chicago, read a paper on a proving of bromide of potash, and bromide of ammonia.

Dr. Tinker, of Brooklyn, read a paper on the proving of *sanguinaria canadensis*.

All the above papers were referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Eggert, of Indianapolis, reported on the hydrate of chloral, a new remedy given to cause sleep during a severe surgical operation. The Doctor considered its effects similar to opium. He believed it to be a much greater agent in preventing insensibility to pain.

From the Bureau of Materia Medica, Dr. ... of Chicago, presented a report on clinical, pathological, and curative action of *Pulsatilla*.

Dr. Drake, of Nashville, read a paper on the Cases of "Used in Making Provings."

All the above papers and reports were referred for publication.

Dr. James submitted the following:

Resolved, That each new bureau shall report immediately after the report of its preceding ... [illegible] ... of the past year shall be ended.

Resolved, That the Chairman of each bureau report to the committee together after each appearance at the end of the annual meeting, and at each ... [illegible]

The resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Beebe stated that the members and ladies, were invited to an entertainment at the residence of Thomas Hoyne in the evening.

Adjourned until 3 p. m.

After adjournement, in accordance with an invitation received from the faculty, the Institute proceeded to the site of the new Hahnemann Medical College, on Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-eighth street, where ground has already been broken for the erection of the building. This is to be a handsome brick structure, 75 feet, with three stories and basement, and to be finished by October 1 of the present year.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The institute reassembled at 3 p. m.

Dr. Dunham, of New York, presented the report of the Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory. The report was accepted.

Dr. Ludlow offered a resolution that a committee of ... be ordered for the preparation of a homœopathic dispensatory, to be submitted to the Institute before publishing, and direct the President to incorporate the suggestions and plans made by the committee. The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Ludlam, of Chicago, presented a report from the Committee of Bureau of Obstetrics acknowledging the receipt of papers, and discussions and transactions of that ... was accepted.

A paper reported from this bureau, by Dr. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, created considerable discussion.

One physician asserted that whenever it was the time came to die, he would die, in spite of what anybody does.

Another thought that ... the physician should do all ... save a patient, so long as there were life to ... administer.

A motion was carried to close the discussion on the ground that the association was dealing with theology than medicine.

Dr. Saunders, of Cleveland, read a paper on "Atrophy of the Mammary Glands, and Inflammation of the Nipples, the Result of Injudicious Nursing." The paper was an extensive exposition of the evils resulting from fashionable ... the ... procedure ... concerned, to the women themselves.

The paper was discussed by Drs. Holt, Ludlam, and others, *pro* and *con*.

On motion, the paper was referred for publication.

Dr. Saunders, of Cleveland, read a paper on the removal of an ovarian tumor.

It was referred for publication.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

In the evening the members of the institute attended a special and private entertainment given in their honor, at the residence of Thomas Hoyne, Esq.

IOWA.

Fifth District Congressional Convention.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, which met at Council Bluffs on Friday last, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention heartily endorses the administration of President Grant, as just, economical, and patriotic.

2. That we repose the fullest confidence in the honest collection and faithful ... of the government revenue under his administration, and the gradual extinguishment of the national debt commenced in the month of March, 1869, furnishes ample evidence that the confidence then reposed in him was well placed; and the payment of more than one hundred millions of dollars of the public debt, and the consequent reduction of taxes ... responsible power can no longer be ... consigned to those who have brought the ... into national bankruptcy and dishonor.

3. We rejoice that our country ... ruler whose sagacity and ... has so securely prompted him to ... the principles of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, thus forever ... privileges in all the states ... force any can sustain that law.

4. That the recent unanimous vote of Democratic members in the United States Senate against the adoption of a law for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, ... the denunciation of all good citizens, and shows clearly that the rights of the people can only be entrusted with the party ... a Republican party, dangering the perpetuity of our government.

5. That this convention heartily endorses the record of F. W. Palmer in the 41st Congress, and his renomination, and that the honest and outspoken support of the ... believe ... a faithful adherence to the ... of this district, and a triumphant ... in this contest.

In response to the nomination, ... it was made unanimous, Mr. Palmer said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I do not wish to conceal my feelings of gratitude for the result of your action to-day. I admit, even if I would, have remained an idle spectator in this contest. The Republican party have accorded to faithful Congressional representatives but two terms of service. Unless I had forfeited the confidence and esteem extended to me two years ago in this hall, I had a right to expect, without opposition, from the Republicans of this District an approval of my official course. [Applause.] This endorsement has just been extended, [Hearty applause.] To the delegates from the several counties, who have stood by me in this canvass, I extend my most heartfelt thanks. To those who have supported my rivals, I have no feelings of unkindness. ... Here and now all my ... differences ... begin. [Uproarious enthusiasm.] The supremacy of the principles of the Republican party are, so far as personal preferences within the party are concerned, ... renewed applause.] It is a political party of which we are a part. It was the organized political party which resisted ... secession; which stood by Congress and the President in the organization of the Union army, and the overthrow of the rebellion; which advocated and maintained the integrity of the public debt created by the war; which advocated, and secured the three great amendments to the Constitution of the United States, thus securing for all the people in all the States equal rights before the law. If before they had possessed only in name the equal ... personal liberty and political equality, ... vocated and secured the legislation necessary to enforce those three great amendments. ... no man deceive himself with the idea that the Republican party is to be broken to pieces on the rock of financial or any other issue. ... Individual members of the party may be wrecked upon those rocks, but the party ... [Repeated cheers.] During the coming canvass, I hope to meet you all, my friends, in the several counties, and discuss the issues of the canvass, and thus aid, to the extent of my ability, in keeping Iowa where it has always been, as the bright particular star in the galaxy of Republican glory. [Loud and long cheering.]

THE CUBAN CORRUPTION.

Bribery in Washington—Congressmen Approached and Newspaper Correspondents Implicated—"Public Sentiment" to be Manufactured—Failure of a Wonderful Scheme.

Washington (June 6) Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.

For several months past reports have been in circulation that the Cuban leaders were trying to secure the recognition of the Cuban Republic as a belligerent power by the United States, and have expended large sums of money in this city to lobby and newspaper correspondents. These statements have been met with prompt denials by the friends of Cuba, who claimed that they were placed in circulation by those hostile to Cuban independence.

But these rumors came from such sources as to entitle them to more weight than they generally attached to mere speculation, and in order to establish their truthfulness a member of Congress, a sub-judiciary committee, with General ..., chairman, was given the subject in hand to make a thorough investigation.

The committee then examined a large number of witnesses, and concluded its labors some days ago, but from some cause has never as yet made any report to Congress on the subject. Although General Butler declined to make public the nature of the evidence obtained in this investigation, your correspondent has come into possession of facts of an official character bearing upon and relating directly to the subject, and these establish beyond all doubt that there has been a large and powerful lobby at work for the purpose of bribing Congressmen, members, and to induce the President and his Cabinet to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban Republic.

It appears that as early as September last Mr. Ruiz, the financial agent of Cuba in Washington, entered into a written contract with B. Taylor, an ex-army contractor, ex-attorney, ex-rebel General Pickett of Virginia, by which for the sum of one million dollars of Cuban bonds which were deposited Taylor was to obtain foreign Minister here, Taylor was to obtain the recognition of belligerency of the Cuban Republic by the Government of the United States. The sum was to be used by Taylor in any possible manner to accomplish this end in a specified time.

As soon as the contract was signed Taylor started out West to secure the services of a person whose name is withheld for the present, who had, and who was supposed to have, influence at the White House, and who was sent ... to Washington and then elected ... to induce President Grant to recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

This gentleman, however, concealed ... not to have anything to do with the affair, although he was offered $100,000 for his efforts.

Being unsuccessful, Taylor next went to Washington to bring other influences to bear upon the President, and ... contract with a Mr. F... ... $200,000, to secure the vote of the Cabinet ... Wade and Senator Harlan ...

THE FRENCH PLEBISCITE

Napoleon Receiving the Result at the Tuileries—Grand Ovation at the Tuileries—His Majesty's Speech.

From Saturday's Standard, May 21.

The grand ceremony of proceeding to the Tuileries to receive the official declaration of the late vote (given by the French people on the 8th inst.) took place to-day, at 1 o'clock, in the hall of the State of the Louvre. The whole was one of splendid grandeur, and although in some particulars resembling the great annual fête on the opening of the legislative session, was in many respects different. The grand arrangements of the spectacle had for the public eye, and reported his progress to the throne, and from the throne to the hall of the Louvre, had been effected in the portion of the palaces appropriated to His Majesty and the Court. On this occasion the Emperor and Empress sat together on the throne, placed on a platform of two steps, with chairs of state for the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon and other Princes of the Imperial family on the right, and for the Empress Eugenie and the Princesses of the Imperial Orleans family on the left. Behind the throne were benches for the Ministers, Members of the Privy Council, Marshals, Admirals, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c.

In front, on the right, were places for the Senate, on behalf of the Legislative Body, and the Council of State. This arrangement, it will be seen, differed from that generally witnessed when the members of the Senate and Legislature attend en masse, so to speak, on the steps of the throne, and the Council of State is absent altogether, perfectly simple. As his Majesty, by the terms of the plebiscite, is empowered to declare the result from the three grand bodies of the State, he could not have one of them, as on ordinary occasions, close to the throne, but two apart. The whole three would have to be gathered, and hence the Senate and the Council of State was formally changed. The three Great Bodies were, therefore, placed in the hall of the Louvre, the Senate on the left, Corps Législatif on the right, and the Council of State was made use of the expressly for the Ministers, Marshals, Admirals and ordinary Members of the Council. The places for these in the body of the hall were also arranged.

On the left, parallel with the Senate, were the Regimental Colors of the Army, in front of which were placed the Marshals of France for all the deputations, corps of law, Institute, Municipal Council, Prefecture of the Seine and Police, Prefecture of Police, and the various Ministerial departments. Each deputation, as it arrived, was received by the Marshal of France appointed to receive it, and conducted to the place assigned to it. The diplomatic body, which was out in full court strength, occupied their accustomed places.

Chief Orderlies were posted on the outside and at the entrance of the hall. Each deputation arrived from the Tuileries by the new gallery, which has been built within the last year or two for the use of the Emperor, and which connected the Tuileries with the Louvre. The approaches of the handsome equipages which conveyed the great official personages to the palace.

The deputation of the legislative body, the largest and most important, arrived, and were conveyed to the Louvre in court carriages, escorted about by cavalry, and after alighting at the Pavilion-Denon, the Place Napoleon, connected to the Galerie des Sept Moleres, where they assembled their Marshal and Officers.

Although the doors were not to be closed until half past twelve, the persons who had obtained tickets began to arrive at half past five eleven all the places appropriated to the Senate, corresponding to the number of official seats, became filled, and at last the members' uniforms, decorations, and richly-embroidered robes made a brilliant display. Indeed, in front of the galleries presented long lines of beautiful dresses, the brightest hues of the rainbow, and a flood of sunshine, streaming through the rich variety and brilliancy of the scene.

At about ten minutes before 1, a salvo of artillery announced that the Emperor had left the Tuileries, and was on his way to the scene. The various Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, who had come in before, and repaired to the French Gallery to look on the carriage when the Imperial party came forward. At that moment a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Invalides, the large drum of the Court Guards was beaten, and the trumpets of the Cuirassiers were sounded.

NAPOLEON'S ENTRANCE.

The Emperor's arrival was the following reply: "Sire: In receiving from the hands of the Ministers of the vote of the 8th of May, my colleagues and myself are anxious to express to you, for the fourth time in twenty-five years, how glorious are the sentiments which the suffrages of the nation have caused to be manifested during the whole of the country. From the extreme limits of the land, from the very village to the extremity of the hall, the 'Yes' has been given by more than 7,000,000 of Frenchmen, a million more than that which was before for the Ministers. Many of the Privy Council, Marshals, Admirals, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c.

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NAPOLEON'S ENTRANCE.

His Majesty's speech in

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Second Annual Meeting of the Western Association.

Papers on Prison Reform, Idiots and Their Treatment, and the Air We Breathe.

History the Teacher of Social Science.

REGULAR SESSION.

The second meeting of the Western Social Science Association commenced in this city yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of Farwell Hall.

Those present were called to order by Mr. Wines, the Secretary, who read a letter from the President, C. R. Brockway, of Detroit, expressing regret at his inability to be present.

Mr. Wines moved that the Rev. Robert Collyer take the chair.

The motion was agreed to, and that gentleman took the chair, simply saying that he had no doubt they would become a large and useful organization, and thanking those present for the compliment paid him.

The Secretary read the roll of members.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read, stating that there are now 120 annual members, 25 life members, and 4 subscribers; $1,569 have been subscribed, $886 paid in, and $764.56 expended. Arrangements had been made for a complete census of the insane and idiotic of Indiana, and a meeting was to be held at Indianapolis during the fall or summer. The committee recommended a closer affiliation with the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, the publication of a volume of transactions, and a revision of the constitution.

The report was adopted.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following programme was also submitted: That, on Wednesday evening, the paper of Dr. Post on "History a Teacher of Social Science," and, on Thursday evening, Professor Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Present Political Crisis in England," be read in Farwell Hall.

That there be only two meetings daily for the purpose of hearing and discussing papers; that these read that afternoon be the papers of Dr. Wines, on "The Present State of Prison Reform;" of Dr. Wilbur, of Jacksonville, on "Idiocy;" of W. H. Churchman, of Indianapolis, on "The Air We Breathe;" and of the Rev. Frederick H. Wines, on "Social Science and Census;" and that Thursday afternoon be devoted to the other papers on the schedule heretofore published.

That there be a session on Thursday morning for the transaction of necessary business.

The programme was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. Wines, Mr. Brockway was chosen President during the ensuing year, and O. C. Gibbs, Recording Secretary.

Judge Walker, of Detroit, moved that a committee be appointed to report officers on the following morning.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee, as appointed, consists of F. H. Wines, Chairman; Dr. Hoyt, of Indiana; F. H. Jameson, of Indiana; Judge Walker, of Detroit, and the Rev. Robert Collyer.

PRISON REFORM.

The Secretary then read a paper by E. C. Wines, D. D., on "Prison Reform, Its Present Position and Outlook in the United States," of which a brief abstract is given. After a few introductory remarks, the paper speaks of the revived interest taken in the question under discussion, as shown in recent messages of American Governors, nearly all of whom had referred to the subject with great interest; the correspondence of the Prison Reform Association; the increasing demand for its reports, and the encouragement given to the recent propositions for an International Penitentiary Convention. The call for that convention was numerously signed, and its success was assured. Many societies had also been organized to advance the interests of prisoners, and governments had appointed commissions to get out new and improved systems of Penitentiary discipline. The Emperor of France had also just appointed a commission to report how discharged criminals were to be kept from relapsing into crime. The quantity published on the prison subject by the press was also an evidence of the attention the subject was receiving.

There was now a substantial agreement on many points of prison discipline, the result of past agitation, which he would state. The reformation of criminals was the first great point decided. That nearly all criminals could be reformed was now an admitted fact, as was shown by the prisons under Captain McConochy, and those at Valencia and in Ireland under Sir Walker Crofton. The principle of progressive classification based on merit was generally admitted in theory though not everywhere in practice. The only question was in reference to conditional liberty, which formed the final stage of the Irish system. The principle of rewards for good conduct was agreed to generally. These rewards consisted of a share in the earnings, of decreasing form of imprisonment, or enlarged privileges and freedom. The principle of probation during incarceration was gaining strength, but had been applied practically only in Ireland, and not at all in this country, where it would necessitate a total change of the Penitentiary system. That principle, however, was to meet the question of the reabsorption of the criminal in the working mass of the population. Society wanted a guarantee of the conduct of the released convict, and if this was given, all difficulty would vanish. That distrust could only be allayed by proof given by the convict while in prison that it was safe to give him work. That could not be tried where the separate system is followed, or congregate one as at present. [illegible] The change from imprisonment to freedom must be gradual and not so sudden.

Greater breadth and activity should be given to religious agencies and Sunday schools, and chaplains only found in one out of three prisons. The influence of religion could not be neglected, but must be reinforced by the conduct and character of the officers, which had an effect for good or evil on the inmates. All now agreed that education must form an element of prison life. Secular schools had been established in numerous prisons with the happiest results. Generally the prisoners were taught in their cells. The quality of instruction was very scanty and inadequate. He desired an extension of the system, and the education of all and not merely of the wholly illiterate. All juniors should be taught, whether they wanted to or not. There should be general lectures. That a higher development should be given to instruction in manufactures was admitted, the greatest obstacle in its way being the contract system. The belief was gaining ground that peremptory sentences should be replaced by indeterminate sentences, the length depending on the conduct of the prisoner. That demanded, however, officers of peculiar ability. It had been tried in some places with success. The social system must be brought into play. In Massachusetts the principle had received a legal indorsement. In other States the prisoners had been allowed hours of recreation for good conduct, and the results had everywhere been good. The throwing out of all political influences was a point on which all were agreed. The Prison Association had attempted to secure that in New York, without success, but the effort was to be repeated. The same thing was now being tried in other States. The substitution of moral influences for brute force was advocated, as well as the necessity of classification of different prisons for males and females, young and old, &c. The growing sentiment in favor of preventive institutions was very cheering, for they were the true way to attack crime. Greater effort should be made to secure work for discharged prisoners, and the subject was receiving more attention here. All now admitted that the congregate system was a blunder every way. Repeated short sentences were, it was admitted, worse than none at all. With the classes of offenders who generally received these, indeterminate sentences should be used, and they should be kept in prison until they were reformed. The necessity for district prisons was now generally admitted, prisons midway between State prisons and county jails. That no system could be successful without some central authority, was now admitted.

IDIOTS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Dr. Wilbur, of Jacksonville, the Superintendent of the Experimental School for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children, then read a paper on Idiocy, covering the number, condition, and character of means adopted for the training of idiots. The aim of his paper, he said, was not to give new ideas, but simply to state facts. The proportionate number of idiots and imbeciles in our population has been so greatly underestimated as to make it necessary to give some facts in relation to the matter. Careful examinations had been made in several States. One in Massachusetts some years ago showed 1 congenital idiot in 595 people. In 1856, in Connecticut, there was one in 563 people, but 15 towns reported one in 258 people. Many of these were paupers. In 17 families there were 51 idiots. In Ohio there was one in 450 inhabitants. In Illinois the ratio was about one to every one thousand. There were on file 85 applications from Cook County.

Twenty years ago the attention of legislative bodies had been called to the condition of idiots, and Dr. Wilbur proceeded to read from the report of the Massachusetts Commissioners relative to the manner in which idiots were formerly treated in public institutions, which was, however, better than the treatment received by those who were in private houses. The examinations made in other States had shown that under the old system, idiots could not grow better and often grew worse. They were exposed to cold; they were filthy and ill-fed; there was no attempt at classification by sexes, and no effort to improve their condition. In Illinois idiots had always been treated more mercifully than in older States. A Board of Public Charities had been organized, but as yet had made no report. His investigations in this State had shown, however, that a great improvement was demanded. There were here many idiotic children who never found their way to the almshouses, and there were many whose parents would not admit that they were feeble-minded.

No improvement could be hoped for under the old system, but with proper care it was possible to make useful citizens out of many who might otherwise become hopeless idiots. Seven State institutions were now running in this country, the first being established in 1848. The result had been to develop the fact that idiots were human beings. Their faculties could be developed, slowly but slowly, and most of them could be made independent of the county authorities. More might have been accomplished had not these efforts been generally considered utterly useless. Now, however, the steadfast triumph of these institutions were found among the most useful ones of the country. The good results had been very great, as shown by the printed reports, from which it appeared that [illegible] of children had been taught to read, write and cipher, to sew and use some simple handicrafts, and to support themselves. The principle of educating idiots was now admitted to be wise as well as humane. It was recommended that an institution be erected large enough to take in all those unfortunate children in Connecticut, in order to relieve the State of their support at a subsequent period, by educating them to take care of themselves. This was the argument now in nearly all the States, as shown by extracts from the Reports of Commissioners of Public Charities, Superintendents of Asylums, &c., and all agreed that the majority of idiotic children could be educated up to such a point as not to come upon the public. Dr. Wilbur read statistics showing the work done by the various institutions.

It closed by summing up the case, as follows: that there is in this country one idiot to one thousand people; that they were generally ill-treated; that they could be improved, but, if neglected, they deteriorated; that they should be brought together in schools; that the State paid for them when they were taken out of alms houses and put in an asylum, that an asylum is very [illegible] everywhere. It was the duty of society to mend idiocy, which was a form of social evil, and the principles given would meet the case. In the first place, however, the public mind had to be awakened to the importance of the subject, the nature of idiocy, and the fact that the children should be [illegible] from it. Society, too, needed the interest of the work in its behalf, and should demand that the State do what it had done for idiots, and that their condition could be ameliorated at a trifling expense. It was his hope that the subject would receive special attention in the West.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

W. H. Churchman, Esq., of Indianapolis, Superintendent of the Indiana Blind Asylum, then read a paper on "The Air We Breathe." Its purity, said he, was the essential of health and life, while the air we breathe was simply so much poison taken into our system. [illegible] particles of all kinds. The extreme heat frequently given to the stoves created an intense [illegible] and decomposed the minute particles of organic matter in the air. These statements did not rest upon theory, but had been demonstrated by scientific experiments. He read at length from a paper of Dr. Nichols, of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, on hot air furnaces, showing that where they were used carbonic oxide was always found, and that sulphurous acid was evolved when fresh fuel was put on, while hardly any of them prevented the escape of smoke into the room. It had also been shown that gaseous products of combustion would, under certain conditions, pass through cast iron. The lecturer then read from Prof. Tyndall's recent investigations relative to organic matter in the atmosphere.

Among important influences which generally escaped notice were exhalations from the skin, especially in public schools, theatres, &c., which, it was claimed, were admirably ventilated. Dr. R. C. Stiles, of New York, had made some investigations in that city with a newly-invented carbonometer, in hospitals, asylums, schools, &c., showing in some cases seventy-five parts of carbonic acid in one thousand. There were also palpable indications of carbonic oxide and poisonous bodily exhalations. An examination of the air in theatres showed street dust, organic elements, sand, quartz, coal dust, lamp black, fibres of wool and cotton, epidermic scales, [illegible] vegetable [illegible]. When water was added, in a short time vibriones appeared and the fungi sprouted. The lecturer read from the experiments of Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester, corroborating those of Dr. Stiles, and showing the nature of exhalations from the human lungs and body. There could be now little doubt that organisms appeared in the atmosphere, and were the cause of many mysterious diseases. They could now better understand why wall paper and hot metallic surfaces were considered injurious, since one served as a hot bed for organic matter, and the other for evolving carbonic acid.

No one would drink water where others had preceded him, and yet but few objected to breathing a fetid atmosphere teeming with poisonous exhalations, although it was the constant cause of disease and death. Many impurities were detected by the olfactories, but others could be revealed only by delicate chemical tests.

At this point the reading of the remainder of the paper was postponed for the time being, to be taken up probably on Thursday morning.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Wines stated that the papers on criminal law, criminal abortion, and minority representation, would not be read. That left for the following day, papers on the treatment of the insane, industrial education, instruction of deaf mutes, and popular education as a preventive of crime. He believed they could finish to-morrow, if Mr. Churchman's paper was read in the morning. He moved that they meet at 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wines read a letter from Governor Baker, of Indiana, regretting his inability to attend the meeting.

The Association then adjourned to meet on Thursday morning.

INFORMAL SESSION.

Farwell Hall was filled last night with an appreciative audience gathered there to listen to the reading of a paper on "History the Teacher of Social Science." Delivered under the auspices of the Western Social Science Association, by the Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis.

The speaker of the evening, who was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Collyer, spoke substantially as follows:

The theme on which he spoke was determined by his invitation. He was to speak on history as a teacher of social science, or the methods of history for the American. Different ages and countries required different methods and aims in historic study. Our country required its study as a directory in social science, and that on account of certain great problems now before us. First came that of the consolidation and organization of new States, extending over the breadth of half a zone, a problem requiring them to go beyond all traditions and conventionalities. It required them to build on primordial truths. It was novel in its vastness and form. Another problem was that of universal, popular liberty, the government of the million by the million. It also was without prototype. Another was the federation of these States over so vast a territory, one of States sovereign in their sphere, but to be gathered into one national unity, consistent with the autonomy of the States. That was another problem requiring the opening of some new book of science.

Another problem was the blending of a metropolitan with a colonial science of civilization, of the conservative and the progressive of youth and of age. This, too, had no prototype except an imperfect one in Roman history. In solving it they must take care not to become denationalized and barbarized. Another was the coalescence unto one national unity of all our races, peoples and tongues, which were coming by millions to either shore, a medley of all civilizations, barbarisms and faiths. These were the elements of a gigantic empire, a cosmopolitan civilization or an utter ruin.

For such problems history must be their directory as the teacher of social science, the science of society, which Plato termed the summary and coronal of all science—the science of the million—its life and its laws of action. The urgency of it on society was constantly increasing. It was becoming a vital necessity of these days. It pressed more closely as the Democracy rose to power whether they were considered as a terror or a hope, and that rise was considered as fixed as a decree of God. That science was hung up like the riddle of the Sphynx, and national ruin was on the lips. History taught that science, as it was the biographer of science, of life, and of empire. It presented the materials of social science. They must be able to refer to it, or they were cut off from the lessons of the past. That was the common import of history. When the word was used absolutely, it meant the political history of communities. They must refer to the past to be wise concerning the future. Not that history repeated itself, for though it might move in circles, they were spirals. But humanity repeated itself, if history did not. God, man, and nature were ever the same, and the voyage of humanity lay among the same great elements and forces of nature, the same shoals and breakers, storms and calms. Taught by the past, they might learn to avoid much. The student of American history started back at that which recalled old Rome in the days of the triumvirs, the gulf between social conditions, political gambling, sudden wealth, great demagoguery, and loss of faith in God. Something of that, though in miniature, would startle the student of our history with its significance and give a terror to be forgotten in the murder of the terrible wounds of civil wars, even though arms were taken up in defence of a holy cause.

History was reliable for the elements of social science. Many derided it as more stupid and no more true than fiction, but on great averages that was incorrect. History might err as to what the individual did, but not as to the millions. The broader averages were, the truer they were. Humanity in the average was almost always the same. Social science, too, dealt with general results. All knew who won Waterloo, though there were diverse stories as to how it was won. Long eras were treated by the history of social science, and history was more exact, while it might mistake in dealing with short periods of time.

How to extract the elements of social science from history was the question. The ultimate aim of the study of history was ideas. What were the aims, passions, and thoughts of men? They must seek perpetually the human mind—not what people did, but why they did. What Xerxes' army thought, than the act of crossing the Hellespont. Large general conditions of the human mind, called ideas, and expressed in what they termed rights—the right of liberty, &c., were what they must study. Their action made the vital issues in past and present. They lived forever and could never be smothered. Their action and result must always engage us. The world was moving more and more under the influence of general ideas, which were gradually culminating in one grand imperial public opinion.

In the past, history dealt too much with phenomena, princes and kings, pageants and battles. Now it had more philosophy and less gossip. The advance made this century had been greater than all before. The treatment of facts was another capital point in the inquiry. From them must be extracted ideas, and how? There must be verification. There was no time to waste on fables and fancies, or in trying to account for things which had never happened. Some of his hearers would remember the moon hoax of forty years ago and the enthusiasm it gave rise to, the grave arguments and the fierce discussions. But there was no time to spend on hoaxes. They must know the true way of happening. They must set the thing in its right relation.

History must be their voucher for the verification of a given fact. If history were what it should be, they would have a perfect record, but was history complete and consecutive? Was it relatively complete? But there was no such perfection, and the question was one of degrees. There must be a judicious criticism of historians, their rare profession and language. Had a man information, logic, and insight, diction and style? A paragraph would often tell who they were dealing with. The writer might be too credulous or too skeptical, too fond of pomp, or too prosaic. He was to be beware of if he had mannerisms. Truth might be smothered under rhetoric, and style obscure it, and such things led one to doubt the historian, who must be treated like witnesses on the stand. Nor must men be rejected because they were mistaken in one thing. Could they spare Gibbon or Hume because here and there they could not be trusted? Where should they compensate the loss?

When the certainty of the fact was fixed, it must be made to speak and tell all that was in it. It must be received into its elements and decomposed, till it threw out irradiations and showed its interrelations. It was astonishing how much there often was in a single fact when rightly interrogated. How much the death of Socrates told the philosophic inquirer of the old world of Greece! How many things were knotted together in the assassination of Caesar, or one in our own capital! The old law of ordeal showed the middle ages, when studies, the laws, the customs, the ideas of God. From a few stories at Palmyra, Heeren brought out so much of history. So Niebuhr, Grote, and Mommsen, and others, all excelled in that faculty of correctly interpreting facts.

Having learned what the fact meant, rigid induction must be applied to it. A man must have not only a warm imagination but a catholic and all-embracing sympathy. A spirit of eclecticism must prevail, and they must learn what to choose and what to reject. They must pass over vast cycles which taught nothing, to learn much from the history of a few years. History was not alike—it was not a dead level. Our knowledge was made up of contrasts and differences. They must group their facts, and give them the relief of light and shade. They must individualize, or they would learn nothing. Certain things deserved special attention if they wanted to become analysts of history. They were class facts, representative facts, illuminating like lighthouses. Those must be studied till they brought their interpretation and became general laws to facilitate the knowledge of history. Some were original and some merely secondary: some purely cause, some cause and effect. Laws were secondary, being a product and a cause, the expression of the will of free peoples; with despotic governments, a compressor shaping the mind of man. The non-conformity laws, the sumptuary laws, showed the religious ideas and the opinions on political economy of other days. The marital laws which were enacted under Augustus told more plainly than Gibbon of the decay and ruin of the empire. Finance, too, was another great exponent. A vicious finance ruined the Roman Republic. England was to a great extent the creation of finance. Vicious finance had created most wars, and our national debt would be only second in importance to war. Literature and language were historical exponents. There were dialects which could never know a Homer or a Milton. War was another exponent of the manners of the people, showing the great and the bad that was in it. It was the liberator or destroyer of nations—a Nile flood or a Phlegethon. There had been pivotal battles on which the world's destinies turned. Other exponents, such as commerce, politics, &c., could be followed out in the same way.

Certain great political convulsions, called revolutions or reforms, when pitched battles of ideas took place, and there was destruction or renovation, should be studied well, showing how much of glory or guilt man was capable of. They disclosed in the deeps the heart-throbs of ages of wrong. They opened into deeps far down below, where the millions were struggling with the deeds of superincumbent wrong, hours when the Babylons and Romes, and Tyres went down quick into hell. They were times which opened up new ages of historic force. There was one near by us that the world would ever gaze on, and the earth still shook under its footsteps, but it could not scan it for tears. History, for them, lay cut off from the light of the ten thousands of the best and bravest, and they could not fairly measure its dimensions. But they could see the grandeur and force of moral ideas. Though Buckle scoffed them they were the greatest forces seen below.

The moral forces of history were shown in the [illegible] of history, by which men were transfused into a truth or an idea. The Pantheon of history was peopled with great souls, not great intellects, and then God hung the historic sky with lights. All stains were blotted out and the men became more and more the representation of the idea he represented. There was one who in our day had been crowned as a [illegible] who, taken from the ranks of the common people, but who dared to meet great issues and to walk with right even to the death, becoming a star to shine when the bloody crisis of war was over. [illegible]

OUR RETAIL COURTS.

How Justice is "Dispensed With" by Justice Banyon.

All About a Couple of Sign-Boards.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Believing that you are a friend of mankind, and that nothing which concerns humanity is alien from your regard, I address you touching an occurrence which took place yesterday, which, unless correctly reported, might be misconstrued to the prejudice of one of our judicial officers. It is important that our judiciary, and especially that our honored and esteemed Justices of the Peace, should not only be, but should appear, above suspicion. They are the retail dealers in justice, and if they give short weight or adulterate the article it affects everybody's business and bosom.

I am happy to say that I have never been wanting in respect for these magistrates. I have not the pleasure of personally knowing many of them, but each one has received the tribute of my silent admiration. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico.* Chief among them all (*primus inter pares*) towered in my imagination the form of Justice Banyon.

Imagine, then, my gratification, upon changing my office lately, to find that I was about to become the neighbor of that legal luminary! It is not necessary to indicate the locality. Everybody knows the classic spot where Banyon sits enthroned. On the opposite side of the street, the East Wing of the Court House frowns upon us, with a jail in the basement, and the appropriate motto of "Liberty" above. In like manner Banyon frowns upon the wretched defendants at his bar, while the figure of Justice hovers over him. His office is dark, but it is illuminated by the "gladsome light of jurisprudence." (The phrase is Coke's, but coke can never make so bright a light as a wood fire). And when I found myself contiguous to this revered oracle, a mild transport filled my breast. "Beneath the spreading leaves of this Banyon tree," I said, "I shall, in happiness and peace, repose. Its grateful shade shall refresh me. The sun shall not smite me by day nor the moon by night. Like the century-living crow, I will grow old amid its branches. Should the fires of detraction burn around it, or the iconoclastic hand of reform be laid at its roots, I will plead for its safety, and say:

> "Woodman, spare that tree,
> Touch not a single bough.
> In youth it sheltered me,
> And I'll protect it now."

In fact, my chief objection to the new constitution is the change made by Section 29, Article 6, whereby the people of this county will not be permitted to elect their Justices. The Cook County members should have made a stand upon this article. "Take our lives, our liberties and sacred honor," they should have said, "but do not deprive us of our Banyon."

It is true that I have heard disparaging reports concerning the personage in question; but these did not affect me. I know that no great man can escape calumny. Despite objection and ridicule, I regarded this august magistrate (if I may be allowed to change the figure) as a Pure Intelligence, who, unswayed by prejudice or fashion, towered above the common mortals around him.

> "As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
> Above the vale, and midway leaves the storm;
> Though clouds and darkness round its base are spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Such were my pleasing hopes. It remains to be seen how they were realized. In my youthful days, a favorite topic of discussion at the debating club was, "Whether the pleasures of anticipation are greater than those of realization."

In this instance I'm inclined to think *they were*, so far as I've got. Perhaps I shall have occasion to modify my judgment hereafter, but such is my present impression.

But I delay my confession too long. I have just fallen under the displeasure of this potentate. I have even been arrested at his bidding! And I am to be tried before him for some offense or other, I hardly know what, but probably it is felony without benefit of clergy. And lest his honor should deem this publication, pending a trial, to be a contempt of court, I hasten to say that I have no desire to defend myself in this mode, and that I write only to vindicate him!

You see it happened in this way: Upon the side of the entrance were two swinging signs, of which one was Justice Banyon's. There was space enough for three signs if the position of the two was slightly altered. I directed the mechanic to lower the Justice's sign and to place mine above. But this was found to be impracticable, so the man raised the former a few inches, and placed mine below it. It was 4 p. m. upon Tuesday, June 7, 1870. Scarcely a breath stirred the summer air. No sign of nature gave warning of impending strife. But, suddenly, I was called from my office to face the stern figure of the wrathful Banyon, who stood upon the sidewalk declaiming and gesticulating violently. Now, although I had heard of Banyon, (as who has not?) I had never yet seen his august proportions. His red face shone with indignation, and his gaunt form towered like a statue in the troubled air. "Venerable man," thought I, "you come down to us from a former generation," and then, addressing him, I asked, "What is the row?" "Take that thing down!" said he, shaking his fist at the offending workman, "take that thing down immediately! I am Justice Banyon, and shall arrest the whole of you if it isn't done at once!" At the sound of that terrible name, the workmen stood appalled. "Alas," said I to myself, "this then, is the great Banyon; but how changed from him whom my imagination fondly pictured! I thought him as strong and self-poised as the Court House should have been; now, like that unhappy structure, he seems tottering to his fall." While thus musing, the face of my adversary became redder, and an apoplectic look came into his eyes. "Is it possible," I thought, "that his roof is about to fall in, and that he is going to 'buckle'?" "I never saw such d——d impudence," said his honor. "It is the most impudent thing I ever heard of!" "Fiddlesticks," said I, "do talk like a gentleman, if you can, and tell me how I'm to put my sign up without changing yours a little."

"Take that thing down," he roared again, "or I'll arrest the whole of you."

It would have been more terrifying had he threatened to arrest a part of me only, for that would have suggested dismemberment and hanging, so that I was not greatly discomposed. Meanwhile the men, thinking of their wives and little ones, began, in fear and trembling, to replace his sign in its former position. I stood quietly upon the stairway, looking on. "I'll have you all arrested," said his worship, for the third time. "I think you had better not," I answered. But, hailing a policeman, the Justice delivered us into his hands. "Upon what charge?" I inquired, "and where is the warrant?" "I will make the warrant which I shall presently make out," said his honor, bouncing up stairs. "What is your name?" he inquired, as he rushed past me. "W. C. R.," I was about to say, recollecting my catechism, and expecting that he would then ask me the next question, "Who gave you this name?" But he hurried into his office, and the policeman (No. 101) hastened with us to the Armory, whither I was accompanied by sympathizing friends. Various remarks were made by the lookers-on at the arrest, very uncomplimentary to the Justice. One individual so far forgot himself as to say that "Banyon had made an ass of himself." But this hasty expression is not to be taken literally; though an argument might be made in support of the converse proposition, if one admits the transmigration of souls.

After we had proceeded a few blocks, a breathless messenger hailed us with a paper in his uplifted hand. "A reprieve," cried my friends; but no, it was the warrant for my arrest!

No. 101 triumphantly perused the document for my inspection. Therein he was commanded to arrest "Dr. R. and two other men," and them to safely keep, unless special bail should be given for their appearance before Justice Banyon himself, on Monday, June 13, at 4 p. m., upon a charge of assault and breach of the peace. Hence, the [illegible] for reflection. I could remember no precedent in point, except that of the Justice in New Mexico, who, having a demand against a debtor, and there being no other Justice, and no officer in the district, brought suit before himself, served the process, proved the claim, entered up judgment, and himself levied the execution.

This seems a little irregular, but who shall limit the irregularities of Genius? Rules are for common men. With the great nothing is impossible. I remember another Justice who once insisted on entering a judgment for $500. The defendant objected that he couldn't, as his jurisdiction was limited to $100. "I can't, can't I?" said the Justice, with a satirical smile. "Well, I've just done it!"

On perusing the warrant I observed that here was a clear case of mistaken identity. "There is a Dr. R—— in the city," I urged, "and he is doubtless the man intended. But I have no right to the title; I cannot even recall that I ever inadvertently accepted the degree of Doctor of Laws. It is very hard that I should suffer for another's offences." Policeman No. 101 was not moved by this suggestion.

I then essayed a plea in abatement, to wit: that "two other men were ordered to be arrested also, and as they had slipped away that I was entitled to a discharge. This plea was also overruled. We soon arrived at the Armory, and some one suggested that only pleas in bar could now be received. This heartless joke was received in silence. I further objected that the hour named for my appearance on the 13th was unreasonably early, whereupon the "gentlemanly clerk" at once altered the warrant by changing the hour from 2 a. m. to 2 p. m., thereby, ex mero motu, of his own accord, enlarging my preliminary imprisonment by twelve hours. I was then captious enough to protest against being held on the altered warrant at all. This protest was disregarded. There seemed nothing left for me but to languish within the gloomy walls of the city Bastile for the next six days, and I was sadly considering whether, by mortgaging my homestead and insuring my life for the benefit of my security, I might be able to procure bail, when that companion of my youth and friend of my riper years, whom his innate modesty will not permit me to name (but his initials are John Andrew Jackson K——, Esquire,), nobly came forward and became bound for my appearance, and I returned home to my anxious family. Curtain falls.

(End of Act 1st. An interval of six days is presumed to elapse between the first act and the second.) Yours truly, W. C. R.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1870.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: Dr. F. H. Thomas, New York; A. A. Young, Syracuse; John T. Smith, New York; S. Cleveland, Waterloo, Iowa; Dr. C. T. Liebold, New York; Daniel W. Fox, Portland, Me.; M. J. Maloy, New York; W. J. F. Siddell, Madison; Charles S. Horton, New York; R. A. Sherman, New York; H. P. S. Gould, Portland, Me.; E. Gilmore, C. E. Lawrence, Burlington; R. H. Jack, Peoria; R. Barrett, Rutland, Vt.; J. Schaffer, Hamilton; E. L. Hill, St. Paul; J. O. Whitehouse, Augusta Me; Clark Grey, Princeton; C. Cole, Peoria; E. D. Stanley, Chippewa Falls; J. H. Fawcett, Princeton.

—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: J. L. Ten Eyck, Holland; Dr. H. B. Clarke, New Bedford; S. M. Marshall, Boston; Silas C. Smith, Marquette; G. E. Stebbins, Detroit; Thomas M. Hubbell, Saginaw City; Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, St. Louis; A. M. Smith, Memphis; Miss E. Edgarton, Boston; A. G. Byrnes, Columbus, Ohio; John S. Wrigley, Bolton, England; A. J. DeRossett, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. R. Strong, Council Bluffs; H. C. Newhall, San Francisco; S. McCord, Milwaukee; H. W. Lee, Boston; Geo. W. Northall, Henry Coggswell, New York.

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Daniel L. Wells, Milwaukee; D. Austin Taylor, Brooklyn; T. W. Anderson, Texas; James A. Parent, Detroit; C. C. Robinson, St. Louis; Perkins S. Cook, Boston; G. S. Barrows, Rockford; J. Clark, Utica; H. W. Bush, Omaha; N. A. Williams, Aurora; John Hamlin, Peoria; D. E. Smith, Colorado; F. P. Stone, San Francisco; S. T. Merrill, Beloit; George T. Ladd, Peoria; C. F. Lyman, Talmadge, Ohio; Wm. Von Baumbach, Milwaukee; A. DeGraff, Dayton; Wm. Baxter, St. Paul.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday, were the following: General H. H. Baxter, New York; General Harvey, New York; Hon. S. C. Davis, Jr., Boston; Joseph R. Scott, Boston; Captain William P. Davidson, St. Paul; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Ithaca, N. Y.; A. R. Edgerton, Fort Wayne; W. Carter, Peoria; J. J. Ross, San Francisco; Frank A. Stockett, Maryland; Dr. A. H. Smith, Philadelphia; Russell Sage, New York; H. DeBell, Paris, France; J. F. Slocum, Cincinnati; E. L. Harrington, Hartford, Ct.; R. M. Holland, San Francisco; Judge H. L. Bond, Baltimore; James H. Fawcett, New York; William D. Burgess, Brooklyn; Henry W. Brewster, Philadelphia.

Announcements.

All the Chicago Fenians who left this city for the front, are requested to assemble at their hall at 8 o'clock this evening.

—The Oratorio Society rehearses "Elijah" this evening in lower Farwell Hall.

—There will be a meeting of the Reading Club of the Union Catholic Library Association at 8 o'clock this evening.

Strawberry Festivals.

The ladies of the Tabernacle Church giving daily strawberry festivals this week at Farwell Hall [illegible]

Good music will be added to the other attractions.

—The ladies of the Union Park Methodist Episcopal Church will give a strawberry and ice cream festival, to-morrow evening, at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fulton and May streets.

—The ladies of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church will give their annual strawberry festival this evening, in the basement of the church, on Johnson street.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for June 8, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "cloudy," "fair," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[illegible]

That Piano Contest.

We learn from the persons having charge of the "voting" for a piano, in which General McArthur and Captain George H. Miller, of the West Division Police, were the "candidates," that the check of Mr. Schwartz for $500, drawn upon Mr. Greenebaum's bank, and cast in favor of Captain Miller, was *bona fide*, and that it was accepted at the time it was given by the authorities of the German High School, in payment of indebtedness due from them to Mr. Schwartz, to whom they owed something over $3,000 on a building contract, at the time the voting took place. So that the question whether Mr. Schwartz had that amount of money on deposit at Mr. Greenebaum's bank at the time was of no consequence as affecting the *bona fide* character of the transaction.

The Late Tragedy.

Deputy Coroner Spears, accompanied by Drs. Miller and Hooper, proceeded to the dead-house, yesterday morning, and made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains of the woman discovered on the railroad track, near Ravenswood, on Friday night last. Seven wounds were found on the skull, and the woman was without doubt, murdered. The wounds were evidently made by a hatchet. As soon as the presence of the people who know anything about the tragedy can be obtained the Coroner will hold an inquest. The detectives are hard at work endeavoring to find the murderer. The Swede, Cassell, whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is still in custody, and will remain so until his innocence is established. It will probably be known in a day or two whether he is guilty or not.

Miscellaneous.

The movement of respectable citizens of the West Division to secure the expulsion of disreputable houses recently established in their midst is meeting with the hearty support of the Board of Police Commissioners, whose expressed intention it is to follow up these and similar cases without mercy or cessation, until the social evil is eradicated from the neighborhoods complained of.

—The anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of Italy was celebrated yesterday, by our Italian citizens, at their hall, corner of Wells and Randolph streets. Hon. G. L. Sella, Italian Consul; Joseph Ribon, President of the Italian Society of Chicago; W. A. Ribola, A. L. Ghio, and others, made speeches on the occasion.

—The alarm from Box No. 328, at half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of some shavings in the house No. 117 Catharine street. No damage.

—Dr. Albert Russell was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with selling medicines without putting on stamps, and peddling without a license. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

—William Franklin, who resides at No. 249 West Harrison street, was seriously injured by falling from the third floor to the basement of No. 91 South Water street, on Tuesday afternoon.

—J. Lang and Henry Shaffer had a dispute in front of the latter's second-hand store, No. 168 South Wells street, last evening, and Lang stabbed him three times in the arm with a pocket knife. The wounds were slight. No arrests were made.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jennie Hight in "the French Spy," this evening at McVicker's.

The German Troupe repeat Offenbach's opera of "Orpheus," this evening at the Dearborn Theatre.

The spectacle of the "Green Huntsman," this evening at the Opera House.

"She Stoops to Conquer" is still the attraction at the Museum.

MARIE SEEBACH.

The telegraph has already announced that J. Grau has secured Marie Seebach, the great German actress, for this country; and the question in dramatic circles now is, "Who is Seebach?" It is easily answered. She is to Germany what Siddons was to England, Rachel to France, and what Ristori is to Italy. She is the greatest living German dramatic artiste. Her age is 33, and she is now in the very prime of her powers. She has an immense *repertoire*, consisting of the masterpieces of tragedy; but her great specialty is *Marguerite* in "Faust," which she has brought to such a degree of perfection as has seldom been attained by any artist. She has invested the role with many new ideas—making what may be called a creation of it. Viardot Garcia, Lucca, Artot, and Miolan Carvalho came to her for their conception of the character. Among the pieces of her repertoire are Faust, Mary Stuart, Orphan of Lowood, Egmont, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Calai and Love, Valerie, the Blind Girl, A Cup of Tea, Maid of Orleans, Romeo and Juliet, Anna Liese, Mathilde, or a Woman's Heart, Maria Magdalene, and At the Piano. She will come to this country accompanied by forty German actors, selected for the American tour. Grau's attraction for 1871 is Hedwig Raabe, the great German soubrette.

THE NEW YORK JUBILEE.

The managers of the New York Jubilee have signed contracts with Parepa, Cari Rosa, Kellogg, Mrs. Seguin, Le Franc, Brignoli, Rondoli, Reyna, Cantena, and Habelmann; and, to be consistent with their abuse of the Boston Jubilee last spring, and to show their independence of Boston, they have borrowed the name of Jubilee, the name of Coliseum for the rink in which they give the music, the Handel and Haydn Society, P. S. Gilmore and his anvils, the same miscellaneous choruses, Carl Zerrahn, the same big drum, and would have taken the same big organ, but couldn't get it. Last spring the New York *Tribune* tried to depreciate the singing in Boston. This spring it says of the Handel and Haydn Society: "We congratulate our readers upon the society's acceptance of the invitation, not only because it will be pleasant to welcome so fine a body of singers to New York, but because with their help the Jubilee will acquire a dignity and an artistic importance which it would hardly have without them. They will be the backbone of the choral forces, and we now risk little in predicting that we shall hear at this festival the finest choral singing ever heard in New York." New York is a consistent place. We renew our advice to New York; that is, if it wants to make this second-hand Jubilee a complete success, the only thing left is to go to Boston and hold it.

A GRAND FESTIVAL.

BADEN, May 15.—On the 1st of May, the opening of the season at Baden took place, under the most favorable auspices. A grand vocal and instrumental concert, given in the large and splendid salon of the "Maison de Conversation," has worthily inaugurated the most imposing series of festivals and incantations, which will succeed one another without interruption till the end of next October. There will be six concerts,—three with orchestral accompaniment,—on the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of June, the 8th of August, and the 26th of September. In these concerts will be heard Nilsson, Agnesi, Nathan, Woworski, Alard, Nicolas, Rubinstein, Bottesini, Jourdan, Delle-Sedie, Marie Battu, Marie Rose, etc. There will be besides seven *matinees musicales* by grand orchestra, with soloists, on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d of July, and the 5th and 1th of August. Amongst other celebrities, Therese Liebe, Grand, Besekirsky, Cossman, Ehrlich, Sivori, Litolf, etc., will be heard in these matinees. The grand orchestral concert, to be given on the occasion of the anniversary of H. R. H., the Grand Duke of Baden, for the benefit of the poor, will bring out such artists as Marie Schneider, Mina Schmidt, Nilsson, Faure, Vieuxtemps, Saint-Saens, and Vivier. In the great musical festival to be given September 14, by the *impresario*, Pollini, the execution of Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," with the assistance of M'lle. Sesai, prima donna of the Paris Theatre Imperial Italien, and of the Italian Opera in London, will be followed by a grand vocal and instrumental concert, the programme of which is not yet fixed. Add to these, eleven concerts by Johann Strauss, *maitre de chapelle* at Vienna, in August and September; also, those of the Kiosque, with their long string of soloists and military bands, and those of the renowned chapel of Mansfield, of Frankfort, who, like Strauss, comes to Baden for the first time with his orchestra; and the reader will have a tolerable accurate summary of the treat reserved to the happy millionaires, grand ladies, *demi monde*, gamblers, and *chevaliers d'industrie*, who flock to Baden every summer.

THE CASE OF MR. MINER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

An article appeared in your paper, on the 3d instant, in reference to certain proceedings which had been instituted by one Henry A. Davis, against Mr. Frank D. Miner. Mr. Miner has, every moment since that publication, been aware of the damaging effect it was producing upon the reputation of a young man in his situation, but he has waited, before making any public defence, until he could put these matters in such condition that a reference to the proceedings would substantiate every word he had to say. He now desires me—as his attorney in these matters, and, therefore, most familiar with the facts—to make a statement of the present condition of those proceedings, and request its publication.

It is true that Mr. Miner was arrested on the 2d instant, upon three warrants, viz., obtaining goods under false pretences; being a party to a fraudulent deed; and, fraudulently selling land again, which he had once sold.

As the shortest way of giving the present *status* of these prosecutions—always holding myself in readiness to give the fullest details if required, I will simply say that Mr. Miner has been *fully discharged and acquitted on every one of them*—in two of them after a trial of half a day each, in which only the witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and on the other, for want of prosecution. I refer to Justices Winship and De Wolf and the records in their offices.

As to Mr. Davis, the prosecutor, he has to-day been held in good, comfortable bail, to appear at the Circuit Court, to answer a suit instituted by Mr. Miner to recover damages for the little recreation in which he has been indulging for the last few days. Respectfully, &c., JOHN W. ELA.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1870.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Wednesday, June 8:

Brown st, 384 ft s of Maxwell st, e f, 24x100 ft, with buildings; June 6	$ 2,650
Reuben st, n w cor of Taylor st, e f, [illegible] 209 ft; March 9	40,000
Reuben st, s w cor of Polk st, e f, [illegible]; March 3	40,000
Clayton st, 175 ft s of Paulina st, n f, 25x125¾ ft; May 31	300
Adams st, n w cor of Reuben st, s f, 180x100 ft; June 1	20,000
Shurtleff av, 181¼ ft n of Napoleon place, e f, 25x128½ ft; June 7	900
State st, [illegible] ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 20x [illegible] ft; June 3	12,000
Monroe st, 70 ft e of Wells st, n w f, 25x100 ft; June 1	8,000
South Park av, s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 25x161¼ ft; May 23	4,000
[illegible] ft s of Dominick st, n f, 25x100 ft; May 16	500
Menominee st, 340 5-10 ft w of Wells st, n f, 25x184¾ ft; March 8	950
Ontario st, 120 ft w of Dearborn st, s f, 20x[illegible]; June 8	5,000
Superior st, [illegible] x100 ft; June 7	10,000
WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.	
Pearl st, 88 ft s of railroad, e f, 25x125 ft; June 6	300
Jackson st, s f of Roosevelt st, s f, 35x129 7-10 ft; Sept. 3, 1867	800

MISSOURI.

Meeting in St. Louis in Aid of the Capital Movement Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—A well-attended meeting in National Capital removal interest was held at Mercantile Hall to-night, at which Sharrard Clemens, of West Virginia, and S. R. Bonner, of this city, spoke. Clemens directed attention mainly to the remarks lately made by Mr. Drake in the United States Senate in opposition to removing the Capital, produced an array of scientific statistics which upset Drake's statement that the climate of Washington is far superior to that of St. Louis or any other point in the Mississippi valley. He also administered to him a stinging rebuke on general principles, and called him the Senator from the District of Columbia by way of reproach.

The meeting was unexpectedly large and much interest was manifested. A Finance Committee of prominent citizens was appointed to raise funds to carry out the programme for a National Convention at Cincinnati in October.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Departure of the White Stockings for Clinton, Iowa—Full Reports of Games East.

IN CHICAGO.

The White Stockings left, last evening, for a trip to Clinton, Iowa, to play the Actives there, to-day. On Saturday, they play the Amateurs, who, it is understood, have courteously acceded to the request that Meyerle shall pitch for them. The game will probably be played at Ogden Park.

—The Lombard and Baltic Clubs will play, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on Lake Park, at the foot of Randolph street.

—A match game for the pony championship of the Northwest will be played, this afternoon, between the Buckeye and Emmet Clubs, on the Garden City grounds, corner of May and Taylor streets.

THE HAYMAKERS AND ATLANTICS.

From the New York World, June 8.

Owing to the interest felt in the Mutual and Eckford game yesterday, which came off at the Union Grounds, the attendance at the Capitoline Grounds was smaller than was expected at such a fine contest as that between the Atlantics and Haymakers, only twelve or fifteen hundred people passing through the gates. Little air was stirring, but the sun in its brilliancy was fairly dazzling, and the rays reflected from the white fence about the ground bothered the fielders intent upon catching, not a little. The visitors were attired in a costume well fitted for a grand warm day's outing. All wore pink tight-fitting shirts, corduroy knee-breeches, blue stockings, tied with a fanciful knot of red ribbon, and red belts and caps, the appearance of the nine on the field being quite attractive. Bellan did not play as catcher, having a very sore hand. Some time was consumed in looking up an umpire, but at length the Captains of the nines were seen approaching with genial Jack Wildey sandwiched between them, and play was called at twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, Start the lead, and the opening of what was expected to be a long game. The Atlantics went to the bat, having lost the toss, and Smith first handled the ash. Popping a foul over to left field, Wildey determined that no fault should be found with him for not calling out in distinct tones, and shouted "foul" so loudly that Start, who was playing over at the other ground and had just made a good hit over third base, ran back home and came near being put out before he discovered his mistake. The Mutuals and Eckfords were bothered all through their game by Wildey's loud shouting, and requested that on the next occasion he will moderate his tones a little. The game resolved itself, before three innings had been played, into the heaviest batting contest of the season. The ball was a lively one, and as every player on both sides threw all his weight and muscle into every stroke, the fielders would probably stop it, and the ball was generally found to be a hot one. In the second inning the Haymakers took the lead, and, wielding the ash powerfully in every inning, kept it to the close although the Atlantics came near pulling up even in the last inning, batting very handsomely for six runs, after which they gave their visitors their first and only whitewash. Many will think that with so large a score there must have been much muffing. The contrary was the case. With the exception of two of three bad throws and a couple of dropped fly balls, there was really nothing to find fault with. Most of the balls were too hot for an in-fielder to hold, were his hands of iron, and a player who did succeed in holding them and putting a base runner out, is deserving of great credit. Thirty-eight clean first bases on the one side, and thirty-three on the other, will serve us to show what the hitting was, without further comment. The Haymakers played well in the field, and excelled the Atlantics at the bat, and thereby won the game. Wolverton's third base play was very sure and accurate; Dick was efficient as Captain of the nine and at second base; Hollister and Penfield played their positions capitally, while Foran and King took everything that came in their way. On the Atlantic side Hall's centre fielding was superb. Pike and Start played the bases well, and Ferguson's catching was as sure and certain as ever. In the seventh inning Start and Chapman changed places, and, as the latter had not been playing well in the field the change was found to be a capital one. In the fourth inning Munn, Pike, and Start made a fine double play, the rapidity and certainty with which the ball flew from one hand to the other drawing forth shouts of applause from the spectators. The decisions of the umpire were universally fair, and general satisfaction was felt with the course he pursued in keeping both pitchers and batsmen down to their work. The following is

THE SCORE.

Atlantic.	O.	R.	Unions, of Troy.	O.	R.
Smith, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dick, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Munn, s. s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hollister, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Start, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]	King, l. f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman, l. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Flowers, s. s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wolverton, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearce, s. s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisher, p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall, c. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Foran, r. f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pike, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penfield, c	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonald, r. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE MUTUALS AND ECKFORDS.

From the New York Sun, June 7.

The Mutual and Eckford Clubs met to play their deciding game yesterday, the one played on Friday having ended in a draw. The betting at the start was 100 to 80 on the Mutuals, and they justified the confidence of their backers by winning with three to spare. The Eckfords went first to the bat, and for the first three innings there was a repetition of the previous game, the score being 10 to 5 in their favor. The Mutuals then began to creep up gradually, passing their opponents in the sixth inning, the score being 13 to 11, which in the seventh was increased to 16 to 12, and in the eighth to 18 to 13. In the ninth inning the Eckfords added three to their score and whitewashed the Mutuals, the game finishing 18 to 15 in favor of the Mutuals. In anticipation of their battle with the Red Stockings on Monday next, the Mutuals have arranged for a hard week's practice, a match at the Union Grounds being on the *tapis* every day this week. That the Mutuals will make a good show against their formidable antagonists is certain, and many good judges of the game, arguing from their record, and the harmony which exists between the Captain and his team, even to go so far as to state that the Red Stockings will, upon the 13th inst., have to put up with a "back seat." The betting is, of course, in favor of the Cincinnati men, but there appears to be plenty of money behind our own boys at the least offer of odds. The following is

THE SCORE.

Eckford.	O.	R.	Mutual.	O.	R.
Allison, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Mills, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Hern, l. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Eggler, c. f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allison, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hatfield, l. f	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Hunt, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	Patterson, l. f	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDermott, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nelson, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerns, r. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wolters, p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. Snyder, s. s	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. Mills, c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duffy, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	Swandell, 2d b	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowell, c. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hunt, s. s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The Athletics beat the Haymakers, to-day, by a score of 41 to 6.

AT LOWELL, MASS.

LOWELL, June 8.—The game between the Red Stockings and the Clippers, to-day, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 32 to 5.

THE CHICAGO-CLEVELAND GAME.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

There could be no serious objection to any demonstration up to the close of the sixth inning. Chicago had taken the lead in the very first inning and maintained it until the tie happened in the fifth, when the score of "4 to 4" was announced. In the sixth, Chicago batted for a blank, McAtee and Treacy, the first two strikers, going out on foul fly to White, about which there could be no question. Meyerle, the next striker, made a splendid drive out in centre, that Allison could not then get back until the third base was made. Craver was the fourth striker, and while he was trying to do great things, Sutton and White caught Meyerle trying to steal home. So ended the chance for Chicago to do anything in the sixth. Cleveland now tried for the lead. Heubel in their first champion. He sent a beautiful liner over the "Clipper's" head, away out in left, and took third easily. Cleveland stock now rated very high, and Chicago was very low. Smith gathered for a repetition of Heubel's performance, but Craver's eyes snapped, as he called judgment for "foul bound." Smith had been too anxious for a long hit, and his fate was deserved. White did better, getting to second on a grounder in left, that sent Heubel home. Ward got in a fine hit over in left that let him have second and White home. The Chicago nine now weakened. The great catcher, Craver, was so nervous that he made a square muff of Pratt's foul fly. Pratt lived but a short time, however; a foul bound settling him. Sutton made second base on a furious bounder in left, but Carlton shot up a little fly, that dropped so nicely in Hodes' hands, and poor Sutton was left reposing at third. Cleveland was now in her best possible plight, confident, yet calm. Chicago was gloomy; Cleveland had the lead by three runs, yet her friends would not rejoice aloud. Their countenances, however, indicated a feeling of satisfaction.

The immortal seventh begins, Craver at the bat. He sends a daisy past Kimball at second, and makes first. His drooping spirits are revived, and he dances about, now on the road to second, then back to first; tries again, Pratt whirls around and sends the ball to Carlton at first. Poor Craver drops and reaches toward first, but Carlton is too quick for him. Carlton holds up his hand for judgment. "Not out," responds the umpire. "Well," "well," in all keys and tones, was heard from the astonished spectators, succeeded by a universal cry, "Out," "out." The injustice of the decision was too great for sympathetic Chicago to swallow. Pinkham was caught at first by Ward's sharp throw to Carlton, Craver getting to second in time. Allison muffed M. King's hit to centre, and Ward made second. Here the inning should have ended—Chicago blanked again, with Craver left at second. The umpire and the fates decided the inning differently. Craver made home and King took second on Allison's muff. Hodes made a good hit that gave him first, and Flynn sent both King and Hodes home by a splendid hit between centre and right fields, taking first himself, then came home easily, going to second and third while White held the ball in his hand. An easy throw would have caught him at either, but White seemed to think it would be a loss of time to attempt any more base throwing, at least he attempted no more of it. We regret the; he should have an opportunity to get through, but the right right through; sometimes the result will be favorable. Cuthbert sent a pretty grounder out in left field that gave him first, McAtee followed, but his ball was sharply fielded to Kimball at second, and before Cuthbert could get over. Kimball sent it to Carlton at first, in plenty of time to head off McAtee, making a very pretty double play. A double play was too large a dose, however, and McAtee took his first, as though he was fairly entitled to it. If Cleveland was demoralized a little before, certainly she was clear gone forever now. Treacy, who had done nothing at the bat so far, tried to take advantage of this demoralization. He struck hard and often, but his air was all that he could hit, and White taking his last pull, the third hand was declared out. A sigh of relief came from the breasts of the thousand present. The crowd, for we had feared that the inning would never end. Chicago had made four tallies. They were purchased at handsome prices, the full extent of which will be realized only when that great nine comes in contact with the Atlantic, Athletics, Mutuals, or Cincinnatis, with an outside umpire to decide all the points of difference. The other two innings were gone through with, not played, Cleveland not attempting to stem the current, and a victory was recorded for Chicago by a score of 15 to 9.

The umpire understood the game of base ball; no doubt he favored the game, but he loved Chicago better, and he erred in favor of his love. We believe he acted honorably, but no one whose sympathies were so strongly Chicagoish should have undertaken his task. His cautions to Meyerle to pitch "over the home plate," instead of a decisive calling of balls as provided by the rules, was the greatest error that came under our notice. Had he not given the cautions, the aspect would have been much better. The crowd was not satisfied with the game, and to-day Chicago men will be smarting from the decision. This publication, pending a trial, [illegible] morning, in defence of the umpire, coupled with the dirty fulminations of each succeeding day, demonstrates how great is the sorrow of that city as the poverty of her last investment begins to show itself.

ANOTHER GREAT BORE.

Proposed Tunnelling of Bergen Hill, N. J.—Two-Story Ferry Boats, &c.

From the New York World, June 7.

The delays and inconvenience experienced by the trains of the Erie, Northern, and Morris & Essex Railroad Companies, in passing through the present Bergen Hill Tunnel, have led the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the lessees of the Morris & Essex, the take steps to build a tunnel for themselves through the hill, to accommodate their own daily increasing business. A charter from the State Legislature was obtained some time since, and surveys and plans of the proposed route have been deposited at Trenton, as required by law. The new tunnel will enter the hill on the further side, at or near the old tracks, and about one mile to the north of the present entrance, and in a nearly straight line with the new Paterson extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. A grade of twenty-five feet to the mile will take the track over the Erie and Northern Railroads at that point, and will enter the hill at about thirty feet above the level of the present tunnel. As long a cut as possible will be made before the real work of tunnelling commences. The tunnel proper will be about 4,000 feet in length, or 300 feet shorter than the present one. The hill at its point of entrance is about 120 feet in height. On the river side the exit will be made at what is known as the ravine, which will effect a considerable saving in cutting. This ravine is in nearly a direct line with the present depot and coal docks of the railroad. The tunnel will emerge from the hill at about 25 feet above high-water level, and the line will be carried on embankments down to the river, thus doing away with the pushing of the coal cars to the top of the present dumps. A new plan of ferry-boats is also under consideration, whereby passengers would be carried on an upper deck, and freight and teams below; landing to a two-storied ferry-house in New York, with bridges across West street, and stairways to descend. The tunnel, if built from either side, would take about three years in construction, and would cost, exclusive of the railroad improvements and approaches, $1,000,000; but several offers have been made by well-known contractors to build it in from twelve to fifteen months, but of course at a much increased cost. Numerous shafts would then have to be sunk from the top, causing additional heavy expenses from land and right of way in Hudson City, overhead. From five to six shafts are now proposed, each with a steam fan to ventilate the tunnel. The proposed route is directly under Hudson City, and an open cutting cannot, therefore, be thought of, as the expense of right of way and bridges for the numerous streets would be enormous, even if such a thing should be allowed by the authorities. There seems at present every reason to believe that the tunnel will soon be begun.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For the last few years the proprietors of the celebrated Plantation Bitters have been experimenting in the growing of calisaya bark on the island of Jamaica, and have found, from actual tests, and by the most mature experience, that this valuable bark can be grown with marked success only upon the mountains from 1,500 to 2,000 feet high. There the forests are often bedewed with the early mist, and this tree arrives at its full perfection. Owing to the largely increasing demand for the bark required for the manufacture of Plantation Bitters, and its use in the preparation of quinine, and other drugs, the procuring of it has been a source of great anxiety to the proprietors, and, seeing, as they did, that the South American supply would soon give out, took the above early precaution to fully supply the demand, and, assisted and encouraged as they are by the English Government, at Jamaica, we have not the least doubt but they will succeed.

The New Painless Cancer Cure.—The speedy and painless method by which tumors and cancers are removed, at the Chicago Cancer Institute, 218 West Madison-st., make it desirable to patients; board furnished. Pamphlets sent free. Dr. Everson, surgeon in charge.

Beware of Tooth Poisons Vended under the name of Dentifrices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums, fragrant Sozodont. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvelous.

"Spalding's Glue" mends crockery, wooden ware, &c.

The late improvements in the American House, Boston, leave little to be wished for by those who quarter under the roof of this leading hotel. Everything fresh and nice; all improvements added, and the unequalled management of the past continued.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMSON—BURR.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Alexander D. Williamson and Miss Mary J. Burr, all of Chicago.

CARMICHAEL—DOUGALL.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Thomas Dougall, Esq., Montreal, by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. A. Carmichael, of Montreal, and Miss Eliza Ann Dougall, of Chicago. No cards.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE CHICAGO FAVORITE, JENNIE HIGHT.

Thursday, last night of THE FRENCH SPY.

HENRI ST. ALMA, HAMET, MATHILDE .... JENNIE HIGHT.

To commence with the Comedy of A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Friday, Benefit of Jennie Hight—EMMERALDA, and A DAY IN PARIS.

Next week, BILLY EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GEO. D. MARTIN .... Lessee.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE GREEN HUNTSMAN.

Received by a surprised and delighted public with THUNDERS OF ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE, and universally pronounced the GRANDEST TRIUMPH of SPECTACULAR ART ever witnessed in America. The beautiful, world-renowned Premiere Danseuse,

RITA SANGALI,

Together with five assistant premieres, LEAH, PAGINI, JOSEFINA, FEMINA, and THERESE, assisted by M. ALEXIS BLANDOWSKY, and a corps of

Fifty Beautiful Coryphees,

Appear in a series of entirely new and charming MAGNIFICENT BALLETS.

The Grand Transformation Scene

BY THOMAS NOXON, ESQ.

Surpassing in Gorgeous Splendor, Novelty of Design and Artistic Execution all which have preceded it in this country. Glorious Scenic Effects through the entire piece.

Seats may be secured a week in advance, by mail, by telegraph or by application at the Box Office.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

Every evening this week, at 8 o'clock, also at the Grand Matinees on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN, Mr. THOS. BARRY and Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE, and the great Company, in the elegant production,

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

The magnificent production winning golden opinions from press and public. To conclude with

MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

This (Thursday) Matinee, at 2½ o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Excellent cast.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Last Week of the Opera Season.

The most magnificent production ever brought out in Chicago. Offenbach's Grand Spectacular Operatic Extravaganza,

ORPHEUS IN HELL.

Every scene encored. A most complete success. Every evening till further notice.

Next Monday, the Great LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Monday, June 13, the World-Renowned

LAURI TROUPE

OF PANTOMIMISTS and DANCERS.

The greatest Wizard of the age, MONS. HENRI AGOUST.

The intrepid flying female gymnast, M'LLE AZELLA.

JOE MURPHY, THE GREAT.

A grand Ballet, and other first-class attractions. Everything new, sparkling, and refined.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

On the Lake. The SARAH VAN EPS leaves Clark-st. Bridge, for the Crib, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.; return, 12:30 and 4:30 p. m. On Sundays for Hyde Park, at 3 and 8 p. m. On Thursday evening, June 9, will leave at 8 p. m., for Hyde Park, to the strawberry festival, with Wedgewood's Band; return after festival is over. Moonlight Excursions on Saturday nights, with band for dancing. Fare, 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Open all the year round. Office 116 and 118 Randolph-st. A first class, preparatory, and high school are affiliated to it.

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale.

NEW FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Centre and Library Tables, Wardrobes, Etageres, Hall Racks, Whatnots, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Office, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs of every description,

FRIDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, at 42 and 44 Dearborn-st., first and second floors.

COLBY & WIRTS occupy the entire building, and call exclusively for manufacturers, on commission. All goods warranted. We sell through the week at Private Sale, and by Auction every Friday.

We shall also sell Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, one Rosewood Piano, and one new Top Buggy, &c.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Carpets and Pianos, &c.

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Office Desks and Chairs, Mirrors, Book Cases, Carpets, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Oil Paintings, Chromos and Engravings, 18 Crates Crockery in open lots, 2 elegant Parlor Suits, cost $400 each, without reserve,

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 11, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTION NOTICE.

Will sell, by catalogue,

On Wednesday and Thursday, June 8 & 9.

Sale commencing at 9½ o'clock each morning, a large and desirable line of

DRY GOODS.

Black and colored Merinos, Alpacas, Prints, new styles French Goods, linen goods, Hosiery, Cloths and Cassimeres, black French Doeskins and Broadcloths, custom-made Clothing, Kip Boots, Shoes, Balmorals and gaiters, [illegible] Also a fine line of straw Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

The Catalogue for the above sale will embrace very desirable lines of goods, suited to the city jobbing, and retail and country Trade.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

6 Farm Wagons, "Pride of the West," One Pair Horses, Family Carriage, Top Buggy, Harness, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On FRIDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 4, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

VESSEL AT AUCTION.

The Schooner F. HAYDEN will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday, June 14, at 10 a. m.,

At Miller Bros'. Shipyard, North Branch.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS. LOTS fronting Lincoln Park [illegible] Terms 1, 2, 3 years. Interest at 6 per cent. WM. H. TEBBETTS, 38 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE ACRES OF LAND, JUST EAST of Central Park. [illegible] Apply to EDWARD G. WALLER, No. 4 Union Building, 10 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW THREE-story and basement brick residence [illegible] EDWARD G. WALLER, No. 4 Union Building, 10 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON WOOD-ST., CLOSE TO [illegible] EDWARD G. WALLER, No. 4 Union Building, 10 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONTING WEST, ON Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; $300 per foot. HENRY G. YOUNG, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LACRES ON THE CORNER OF CA[illegible] ALLARD, Room 8, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—40 FEET FRONT ON REUBEN-ST. (Ashland-av.). [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 8, Corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,800, EASY TERMS, WILL BUY A neat, new frame house and large lot, one block from street cars and two blocks from Drexel boulevard [illegible] Inquire at 70 State-st., at Cottage Grove-av. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—ONLY $5 DOWN, $5 PER WEEK, no interest, no taxes, high dry lots, close to depot, fare 10 cts. C. W. DEAN, Room 16, 122 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE ACRE [illegible] Terms, one-third cash, balance two and three years. POTWIN & CORBY, 13 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—THREE brick stores [illegible] F. HATHEWAY, 88 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, [illegible] F. HATHEWAY, 88 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, ON LAKE SHORE, [illegible] F. HATHEWAY, No. 88 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—OR I WILL TRADE ONE OR TWO [illegible] at WESTON'S Livery, 162 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE ON BUTTERfield-st., near Twenty-ninth. Price, $2,750; $500 down, balance on monthly payments. [illegible] A. R. WING & CO., 88 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—LOT ON SOUTH PARK-AV., NORTH of Thirty-first-st. ROZET & ELLIS, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—A VERY desirable private residence, 2 stories and basement, with all modern improvements, eligibly situated on Rush-st. ROZET & ELLIS, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE HOUSE AND lot northwest corner of Lake and Wabash-avs. [illegible] J. R. JOHNSTON, at 56 and 57 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, 25x FEET FRONT, on North Clark-st., near South Water. A new brick block [illegible] Price, $400 per foot. Terms made suitable. Apply to G. R. H. HUGHES, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 25-FOOT LOT ON Park-av., near Leavitt-st. Apply to S. F. DAVIDSON, 14 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS, SIX PER CENT.—[illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS on Sherman-av., corner of Douglas-place. [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON INDIANA-AVE.—[illegible] STONE & EMERY.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV.—LOT, BRICK building [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A FRAME HOUSE [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—10 ACRES ON FIFty-first-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY A CORNER LOT [illegible] Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 166 Madison, cor. LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MICHIGAN-av. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABANSIA-AV.—72x120 FEET ON [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—COTTAGE GROVE-av. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25x136 FEET, EAST front [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID BUILDING lots [illegible] of Clark and Washington-sts.; basement.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-ST., BETWEEN Cass and Rush-sts. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40x125, EAST FRONT ON PRAIRIE-av. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO-DAY, AT $1,300—COTTAGE AND lot [illegible] 124 East Randolph, Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE HOUSES AND LOTS—on easy terms—with one to ten acres. [illegible] O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—A CHOICE BUILDing lot. [illegible] JOSEPH KETTLESTRINGS, at Oak Park.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS IN MY OAK GROVE at North Evanston. [illegible] CHANCELLOR L. JENKS, 248 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—½ ACRE LOTS IN NORTH HIGHland Park. [illegible] J. E. BURCHELL & CO., 122 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN EVANSTON and North Evanston. [illegible] H. M. KIDDER, 61 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, 8 MILES AND THIRty minutes from city [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—ONE block in Phillip's Subdivision, very cheap for cash. IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE DELIGHTful lots in Kenwood and Hyde Park. [illegible] J. E. BURCHELL & CO., 122 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS in Ravenswood [illegible] HENDERSON & CHATFIELD, 15½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK STATION—HOUSE 9 rooms, near depot [illegible] OMAR NEWMAN, at Newman, Bunwall & Co.'s, corner Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES ADJOINING RIVERside. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WABASH AND MICHIgan-avs., at Fifty-sixth-st.; [illegible] THOS. A. HILL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 4 Tribune Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $25,000, either active or special, [illegible] address HERMAN, P. O. Box 656.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GROCERY BUSINESS—with from $1,000 to $2,000. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—$250 WILL GET ONE-HALF interest in an old established cash business, paying $200 per month net. Call at 165 South LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, PAYING, legitimate business. [illegible] LEVI WING & CO., 166 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—MEN WISHING TO invest capital in any business [illegible] CLOTHIER & BASSETT, 133 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500, IN THE wholesale and retail liquor and tobacco business, [illegible] TOBACCO, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LUNCH room, with cigar and bar-room attached, paying well; call and see at room 11, 95 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL, in a manufacturing business paying large profits. A physician preferred. Call at 25 Washington-st., Room 12.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 IN A DRY goods and grocery house [illegible] FORD & POLJAMES, 148 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 IN A GOOD, long-established business. Apply at 109 East Madison-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CHEAP—80 ACRES FINE land 2 miles south of Blue Island. $37 per acre. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property [illegible] Address WESLEY, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF RICH FARMING land on Cottonwood Creek in Chase County, Kansas [illegible] THOS. A. HILL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Room 4 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON THE SOUTH SIDE, [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—80 TO 100 FEET FRONT [illegible] TATE, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, PORTABLE, STATIONary, [illegible] H. M. AMES, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, 25x36, BOILERS, [illegible] COHLERS, 19 Monroe Block.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSEY WOman. [illegible]

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MAYNARD, Clairvoyants, 231 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE MARBLE FRONT [illegible] E. FOWLER, 132 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE OF 11 rooms [illegible] Apply to O'NEILL BROS, 229 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH [illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE, COMMODIOUS HOUSE, [illegible] Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 8 Larmon Block, 101 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick residence [illegible] ERNST PRUSSING, No. 8 Larmon Block, 101 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT, No. 275 Forquer-st. [illegible] E. FOWLER, 132 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A GOOD NEW [illegible] C. HOWE, Real Estate Agent.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE (INCLUDING [illegible] Possession immediately. At 68 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY BRICK DWELLING, pleasantly located on the North Side, [illegible] Inquire at 58 Ohio-st., or 24 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 100 THIRD-AV., 8 ROOMS AND summer kitchen; bath-room, water, gas. Apply at 420 State-st., or to GEORGE MERRILL, Room 1 Major Block, 127 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WEST, AUSTIN & OTTAWAY, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Reynolds' Block: [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] FITCH & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, [illegible]

TO RENT—COTTAGE FURNISHED COMPLETE, with bath and garden, 26 Davis-st., one block west Lake-st. cars. Possession immediately. [illegible]

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES ON WABASH-AV. Only $40 a month. HENDERSON & CHATFIELD, 15½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE, 2-STORY brick [illegible] BLANDBURGH, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 7 ROOMS, GOOD ORDER, [illegible]

[illegible] G. STONE, Room 7, 144 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE 232 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, 22x75, suitable for any first-class business. [illegible] Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 232 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—FOURTH FLOOR 83 WASHINGTON-st., suitable for bookbindery or printer's office; well supplied with gas fixtures, and splendid light. Rent cheap. Apply to Messrs. PRATT & COVERT, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms for a dentist's office or millinery rooms. Also suite of photograph or manufacturing rooms. 142 Lake-st., over Giles Bros. & Co.'s jewelry store, where apply.

TO RENT—STORES. 152 South Water-st. 15 State-st. By F. GEDDES, 49 South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN A FIRST-class location for doctor or dentist. Possession immediately. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING known as the Thompson Block, suites of 5 rooms each, on first and second floors. Gas, water, and water closets on each floor. Rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 232 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT 179 Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine-sts.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO GENTLEmen only, at 65 Third-av., four blocks from P. O.

TO RENT—AT 244 NORTH CLARK-ST., 5 ROOMS. Rent reasonable to a small family. Apply in book store.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM, NO [illegible] No. 85 Third-av. Terms low.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND [illegible] Inquire at Room 1, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE LODGING ROOMS nicely cared for, at 151 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, [illegible] Post Office. Terms reasonable. Inquire at 92 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF NO. 236 WEST MADison-st. Please call at house.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

15 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., BET. RANDOLPH and Lake—Two gentlemen can obtain board and room in a private house.

18 THIRD-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM POST OFfice—Pleasant rooms, large and airy, closets, gas, bath, &c., with good table; $5.50 per week. Day board, $4.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; marble front; modern improvements. References exchanged.

27 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board. Also, day boarders accommodated.

41 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., ONE DOOR FROM Washington.—A private family would take two or three gentlemen to board. Late dinners.

47 EAST HARRISON-ST.—PARTIES WISHING good rooms and board in a private family, can be accommodated in a house newly fitted.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—BETWEEN STATE AND Wabash, furnished rooms to rent, with or without board. Accommodation for a few day boarders.

88 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WELL FURnished rooms with good board [illegible] A few day boarders can be accommodated.

120 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—BOARDING WITH [illegible] wife, or one or two single gentlemen; good accommodation, with privilege of piano and library. Terms reasonable.

122 NORTH STATE-ST., CORNER OF ONTArio—A pleasant front room, with board. House and location desirable.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—COMFORTAble furnished rooms, with board.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also room for day boarders.

146 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room and closet, furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board, in a private family of two. Can pass the door.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board for a few ladies or gentlemen; bringing good references.

167 WABASH-AV.—ONE SINGLE AND DOUble room, with board. Also, back parlor, unfurnished. Day board, $4.50 per week.

170 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A SUITE OF UNfurnished rooms, with board. One or two day boarders wanted.

172 SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be well accommodated [illegible] Beautiful location. Terms moderate.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, day board on moderate terms.

200 ERIE-ST., CORNER LA SALLE-ST.—TWO gentlemen and wives, or four gents can find good board at a reasonable price.

212 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRing first-class [illegible] also day boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD, FRONT suite and back parlor furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

231 WEST WASHINGTON, BETWEEN PEORIA and Sangamon-sts.—First-class board and elegant accommodations for 2 young gentlemen, and gentleman and wife. Reference required.

270 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or man and wife, in a private family.

318 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with first-class board, for one or two gentlemen.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE HANDSOME ROOM with first-class board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also a few day boarders.

366 OHIO-ST., IN A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION for the summer, near lake. Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, one single room, at very moderate terms. Reference required.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—A SUIT OF ROOMS on first floor; also, other rooms for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen.

489 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME FURnished front room, with hot and cold water bath, etc.; also, a single room to let, with board.

MICHIGAN-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—TO A party of four gentlemen, a large, pleasant room, with excellent table, at $7 per week. Address ATHENS, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE, ONE BLOCK FROM HORSE-CARS.—Two or three lady boarders can be accommodated with nice rooms in a pleasant location. Address N B R, P. O. Box 364.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A MAN AND WIFE, AND FURnished room, in a family where there are no other boarders. Address, to-day, stating terms, location, etc., YREEB, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within ten squares of South Water-st. South Side. State terms and location of room. P Q T, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY ON hand to loan for short time on all good security. Chattel mortgage loans of $200 and larger amounts negotiated promptly. Also, $7,000 for 2 or 3 years, on improved city real estate. No. 3 Otis' Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—$10,000 FOR 3 YEARS AND [illegible] HERMAN BALDWIN, Agent, Room 3, No. 113 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WHISKEY AND OTHER security, in sums to suit. Address P. O. Box 824.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate. We can close loans without delay. F. G. WELLS & CO., 28 Madison-st., Rooms 13 and 14.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL, CHATTEL or any good security, on time and in sums to suit. J. W. DEWEY & CO., Room 2 Post Office Block.

TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, $50,000. [illegible] WM. F. KIMBALL, Room 2 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—$4,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON IMproved city real estate. [illegible] GEO. C. CLARKE, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—GOOD SECURITIES FOR $20,000, [illegible] JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 96 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 $10,000, $5,000 FOR A TERM OF years at 9 per cent. Room 4, No. 128 Dearborn-st. J. THURSTON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TEN SPAN OF EXTRA MATCH CARriage horses [illegible] MORGAN'S Stable, rear Sherman House.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUGGY, NEARLY new, square box, with pole and shafts. Apply at 197 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF COACH HORSES, [illegible] OSCAR FIELD'S livery stable, rear of Briggs House.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF express, grocery and delivery wagons at MARTIN'S Carriage Factory, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, [illegible] C. H. WHEELER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE; ALSO, A very light no top buggy. Address D h, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—150 FEET DOCK FRONT IN CENTRAL location [illegible] West Lake-st.

TO LEASE—CHEAP—FIVE YEARS, WITH PRIVilege [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW MILCH COW. APPLY AT barn in rear of 762 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GENERAL PEDLER'S LICENSE cheap, at 398 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIX CAR LOADS OF WHISKEY barrels [illegible] B & S, Tribune office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR the most valuable and attractive series of subscription works published. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Apply to J. E. Northrup, 131 and 133 Madison-st. W. H. SHEPARD, Manager.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 25 sawmill hands. Free transportation. Apply at General Employment Office, Room 3, No. 35 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS, $2 PER DAY AND board. NORTHERN EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION, Room 16, 162 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR GOODS OF OUR manufacture. Something new. [illegible] J. R. BARRETT & CO., Booksellers, 127 Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WILL find lucrative employment by applying to VIRTUE & YORSTON, Room 8, 97 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN AN OLD-ESTABlished wholesale and retail house. [illegible] LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—10 GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL A new article. Profits large, and sale certain. Call at 85 Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD HANDS FOR C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, 250 LABORERS FOR Minnesota & Portage Canal, $45 per month and board. Also, saw mill and quarry hands. Apply at 310 South Water-st., Room 8.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR PORTAGE CANAL to-night; wages, $54 per month; steady work; laborers for railroads, saw mill hands, quarrymen, farm hands, and other help, at 181 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars to engage with the advertiser in a good paying business. Address, appointing interview, M. H. DANIELS, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER for a wholesale drug house. [illegible] WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY FOR A DRUG store. [illegible]

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND TWO inexperienced salesmen. [illegible] O. D. ORVIS & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY OF 14 OR 15 to tend a book stand. Wages $3 per week. Apply at 267 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OF 18 OR 20, TO tend store. References in regard to good character required. Inquire at 673 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE ACTIVE SALESMEN TO take orders for our goods on salary of $12 to $18 per week or large commission. L. C. FRENCH, over 178 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE SPINNERS, ONE SECOND hand in card room, 10 weavers. Address GIBSON & TYLER, North Star Woolen Mill, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER. No. 1,209 South State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT TREER IN a wholesale manufactory at La Fayette, Ind. Apply to WM. W. COMSTOCK, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago, Friday afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS TO MAKE FINE frock coats. Apply at LEOPOLD, KUH & COHN, 31 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER TO go in the country. Apply at 48 South State-st. ROUNDS & KANE.

WANTED—MACHINIST—ONE WHO THOROughly understands the Grover & Baker machines. None other need apply. 119 and 120 Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKers at 58 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS cleaning up mouldings. Steady employment and fair wages to the right man. Apply at factory, 324 and 326 State-st. BEYERTON & GORESON.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A BARBER. INquire at the Northwestern Hotel, 52 West Water-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cracker baker, one acquainted in all its branches to take charge of a steam bakery. Address, with references, JAMES C. GARDNER, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CABINET MAKERS at 37 North Jefferson-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT 206 SOUTH CLARK-ST. LAUNDRY, two No. 1 shirt ironers. Good wages paid.

WANTED—WET NURSE—A GOOD, STRONG, healthy wet nurse, of good disposition and habits. Apply, to-day, to DR. HAMILL, 632 Wabash-av. Office hours, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.

WANTED—A FEW CAPABLE GIRLS TO FILL choice situations in some of the best families at Evanston. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, No. 54½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—50 TO 75 GIRLS CAN FIND EMployment daily at the NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 31 North Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO-DAY AT THE LADIES' HELP Exchange, 2 cooks for steamboats, [illegible] 163 East Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—LADIES TO ASSIST IN INTROducing the best paying business [illegible] J. E. COY, 164 Washington-st., Room 26.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO CANVASS [illegible] MRS. LEAVENWORTH'S Dressmaking Rooms, No. 87 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK (COLORED), with good recommendations; also, two colored waiters. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 80 Randolph-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A GOOD TRIMMER. INQUIRE AT 163 West Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY AMERICAN GIRL to go to Winetka (45 minutes' ride from Chicago on the Milwaukee Railroad) to do the cooking, washing and ironing for a family of four. Address O W E, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO GO TO NORTH Evanston to do general housework. Apply to W. M. JENKS, 261 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 346 and 348 Ohio-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL, MUST BE A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. None other need apply. German or Swede preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL CAN FIND A PLEASant home and good wages, in a small family, at No. 136 South Hoyne-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—AT NO. 306 WEST LAKE-ST., A GIRL for general housework. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHer, and ironer, in a small private family. City references required. Apply for two days, at 400 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby and do second work. References required. Call at 86 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE OR Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 773 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 395 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; the highest wages will be paid. Call at 188 Ashland-av.; corner Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire to-morrow at No. 325 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 199 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 73 HURON-ST., A GIRL TO do housework, one that is not afraid of work.

WANTED—AT 15 VAN BUREN-ST., A GOOD girl, one who understands chamberwork, washing, and ironing, and can furnish good references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT UNDERstands how to cook good and make herself agreeable in the family. Call at 223 Ontario-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS girl; also good girl for general housework. Apply at 61 Madison-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK AND do general housework for a small family. Apply at Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl for general housework. Must come with good references. Good wages paid. Apply at 261 Warren-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts., West Side.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE GENEral housework of a small family and make herself at home. Apply at 117 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT 282 WEST MONROE-ST., A COMpetent kitchen girl, Norwegian, Swede or German. Also, one to run Grover & Baker sewing machine. Apply immediately.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORESSES TO work on custom pants. Highest wages paid. Call at No. 49½ Quincy-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR SALE. Good location, and an old stand, with or without stock, the owner not being able to attend to it, having too much business elsewhere. Address WILLIAM M., Tribune office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, FULLY ESTablished, doing a safe and legitimate business, for sale. Amount required to purchase, some $15,000 to $20,000; one-third cash, balance would be taken in good unincumbered real estate. Address A B C, care Carrier 28, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE AT NO. 170 Washington-st., corner Wells. Cash price $600.

A BOOK, STATIONERY, AND PERIODICAL store, in a good location in this city, for sale. About $1,000 in cash required. Apply to J. R. WALSH, President Western News Company.

A GOOD CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM, AND fruit store, on State-st., for sale. Inquire for information at Dr. C. A. ROY'S, 156 Adams-st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY BUSINESS FOR sale or exchange for city property, doing a trade of $150,000 per annum. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 28, 152 Madison-st.

A MAN HAVING $3,500 CAN PURCHASE ONE-third interest in a substantial money-making business [illegible] 184 State-st., corner Monroe, Room 22.

A GOOD SALOON, WITH $250 TO $800 STOCK on hand, for sale; good location. Half cash, or will trade for good property. CORN & BURTIS, 197 East Madison-st., Room 4.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A RESPONSIBLE business man to go to Milwaukee. References given and required. O. D. ORVIS & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

BAR ROOM, WITH CIGAR AND LUNCH ROOM attached, can be purchased at a great sacrifice. Call at 86 Washington-st., Room 13.

BAKERY, DINING HALL AND ICE CREAM SAloon for sale [illegible] SPRINGER, BLACK & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room 4.

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT, WITH FURNIture for sale. [illegible] Apply at 18 Quincy-st., near Dearborn.

GOOD DRUG STORE FIXTURES, WITH LEASE, for sale. [illegible] 108 Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business. Good reason. Going into other business. Address GROCERY, Tribune office.

I OFFER FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR INside city real estate, the manufactory [illegible] F. L. GARRETT, 89 and 91 Rivers.

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE IN MANkato, Minn. [illegible] McCOY & CO., 145 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE. I CAN convince any one that I have the best bargain in the city. Call at No. 173 West Madison-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—HAY PRESS [illegible]

SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL IN GOOD LOCAtion for sale. [illegible]

SAMPLE ROOM NO. 71 EAST MADISON-ST. FOR sale. Good location, fine stock of liquors. [illegible]

THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED—A CORner lot [illegible]

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A MANUFACTURing establishment [illegible] RUDOLPH & THOMAS, 18 Dearborn-st.

$300 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A [illegible]

$1,000 CASH WILL SECURE A RETIRING partner's interest in a safe and paying [illegible] Clark-st., Room 3.

$5,000 CASH WILL BUY THE FURNITURE, [illegible] Clark-st., Room 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRIVER OR [illegible] Address W. NOLAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS PORter [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had a good education [illegible] Address J. L., City Hotel.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Englishman, [illegible] Address J J, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] Address A. B. E., 450 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY, liquor store or commission house, by a man of experience. Address A. B. C., at the P. O.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CABinet maker [illegible] Address C. F. ARNOLD, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BREWERS—A [illegible] Address W. B. R., Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, speaks both English and German [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man, in a private family, as coachman [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A CARRIAGE in a private family [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WASH FOR PRIVATE families [illegible] Address JENNY BROWN, No. 165 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY, 25 years of age, [illegible] MRS. A. GATES, care of Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS laundress. [illegible] Mrs. WHITTAKER'S office, No. 54½ North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD-LOOKING and attractive young lady [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER IN ANY goods or fancy store [illegible] Address Box 56, Janesville, Wis.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, in a private family, to do second work [illegible] H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small family [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do second work [illegible] Address, Thursday forenoon, C. K., 254 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, in a first-class private family [illegible] Apply at 177 North Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, in good private families. [illegible] Building, near Clark-st. Bridge.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPEtent young woman, accustomed to the use of machines, to do sewing and light work. Address H. S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing and would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 201 South Halsted-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as housekeeper. She has had several years' experience. Best of references given. Address F, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURnished rooms, without board, for a gentleman and wife, South Side preferred. Address HOME, [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE EAST of State-st., without board, a furnished parlor, or suite of rooms for gentleman and wife. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A COUPLE OF ROOMS [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FOUR OR five rooms, North, South or West Division, not over $[illegible]. Address, for 3 days, COTTAGE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—MISSOURI LANDS [illegible] IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES [illegible] IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO blocks in Phillips' Subdivision [illegible] IRA BROWN, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON STATE-st. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK FARM [illegible] JACKSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—20,000 ACRES OF land [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURban property for improved farm. [illegible] IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN property [illegible] IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—325 ACRES GOOD farming land in Missouri for house [illegible] IRA BROWN & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS horse and buggy [illegible] BALDWIN DAVIS, 160 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND FINE lots [illegible] ULRICH & HOFFMAN, Real Estate Dealers, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS chances or personal property of any description [illegible] CHAMBERLINE & MACKENNEY, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—2 SECTIONS OF first-quality of land in Missouri [illegible] R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 28, 152 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE IMPROVED [illegible] SHEERS & RIDLEY, 124 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$4,000 WORTH OF [illegible] LOT EXCHANGE, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fees in advance. Address P. O. Box 1037. [illegible]

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL and private manner, by a lawyer [illegible] P. O. Box 259, Chicago.

OPIUM EATERS—THE MOST HOPELESS CASES cured. For circular, address WM. F. PARKS, 22 Orange-st., Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR DOGS—NEW METHOD OF [illegible] E. Z. MILLER, Box 704, Winona, Minn.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD broken, also good watches, jewelry, old gold and silver, guns, pistols, etc. Cash paid, at BARTLETT'S [illegible]

WANTED—SPECIAL NOTICE—ALL PERSONS wishing to dispose of or receive an advance on household furniture, store fixtures, watches, diamonds, guns, pistols, musical instruments, carriages, or real estate, will do well to call at 217 Clark-st. F. S. Particular attention paid to auction sales. W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

WANTED—I WISH TO BUY OR SELL [illegible] patent title lands, at a bargain, in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. J. W. LAFORCE, 122 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO BUY, AN INSURANCE CHARter. Address E, Tribune office, stating cost and giving copy of same.

WANTED—BOAT—I WILL TRADE SOMETHING in a manufacturing company, having a good prospect, for a good sail or row boat. Address N, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FAIRBANKS' Portable Scales, to weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. Apply to Government Goods depot, [illegible] South Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREAT and the Newest Empire: China, [illegible] published in this country [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS per week. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR TWO VERY [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $5 PER DAY [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents [illegible] SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] HENDERSON & CO., [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$50 REWARD—A LIVER-COLORED [illegible]

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A GOLD WATCH [illegible]

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON WEDNESDAY [illegible]

LOST—A DARK, IRON-GRAY MARE [illegible] HENRY TIER, [illegible]

STOLEN—FROM MY BARN, NO. 141 WEST [illegible]

STRAYED—FROM MY PLACE, A [illegible]

TAKEN UP—ON MONDAY, JUNE 6, A BAY [illegible] JAMES RYAN.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CORRESPONDENCE [illegible]

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED [illegible]

INFORMATION—JEROME BEAN [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Garfield's Currency Bill Puts in a New Appearance.

Senate Investigation of the Babcock-Hatch Case.

Another Angry Debate in the Senate on the San Domingo Question.

The New Naturalization Bill Summarily Killed.

Present Status of the Free Coal Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BABCOCK-HATCH AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The special San Domingo Committee of the Senate met this morning, and read and examined certain documents submitted from the State Department. These show that Mr. Davis Hatch, from Connecticut, went to San Domingo as the agent of a New York company, interested in working a salt mine and building. He obtained a concession from the Spanish Government, which was confirmed by Cabral when he held the reins of power. Baez subsequently got control, and in August of last year had Hatch arrested and put in close confinement. He was tried by court martial on charges not yet known to our government, and early in October condemned to death. Baez, on recommendation of his counsel, commuted his sentence to imprisonment, and finally professed to grant him pardon. This was in the latter part of October, but Hatch was not released till within the last month. Mr. Somers Smith, our late Commercial Agent at San Domingo, in writing to the Department, under date of September 4, 1869, uses the following language, bearing upon the legations of the agent, Gen. Babcock, then down there in connection with the treaty:

"On the 21st ult., the U. S. ship Tuscarora arrived here [illegible] ... Captain Queen told me that there was no necessity in his taking any steps to assist Mr. Hatch, as Mr. Babcock had carried to General Grant, in white and black, proof of his guilt. I replied to Captain Queen that I disregarded all *ex parte* statements, and should investigate the affair with the [illegible] ... I cannot but express my reprobation at the interference of certain Americans in using their influence to place in jeopardy the life of a fellow-countryman. National feeling alone would induce most men to stand by him, and if they could not assist to extricate him from a grave dilemma, to at least abstain both in word and deed, from participating in any way whatever to prejudice his case."

Mr. Smith thinks it bad for Hatch that Gen. Babcock is in close companionship with his enemies, and on the 8th of October, in the last letter submitted, uses the following language:

GARFIELD'S CURRENCY BILL AGAIN.

Quite to the surprise of the House the Currency bill killed last night put in a new appearance this morning. It appears that, during a recess taken on account of a severe storm that prevented business in the House, General Garfield called together such members of the committee as were present, and twenty minutes later, at the close of the recess, under the regular call, introduced his modified bill. It consists of the first, second, and eleventh sections of the old bill, and provides for the issue of $95,000,000 additional of National Bank notes to associations in States not having their proportion; that no new bank shall have more than half a million of circulation; that the 3 per cent loan certificates shall be taken up and cancelled; that $25,000,000 of circulation shall be withdrawn from the East and redistributed to the South and West, and finally, that banks may move from one State to another. The introduction of this measure created a great surprise, and half of the Democratic side rising in protest, and hinting or charging unfair play on the part of Garfield, and asserting, with great vehemence, that the proceeding was an unparalleled and dangerous expedient. They began filibustering at once, and the bill went over until next Tuesday, without action.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

The executive session of the Senate, to-day, lasted about two hours, and was wholly occupied with the San Domingo question, which is now developing bad blood to a greater degree than any other issue of the last two years. The President, certainly, ought to be sure that he is on good ground in pushing the treaty as he does, for the scandals it is creating are not such as to benefit the country. The debate, to-day, was bitter and excitement such as few Senators ever before witnessed. The vote on tabling Mr. Schurz's resolution, last Tuesday, was a tie—19 against 19—and the Vice President gave his casting vote in the affirmative. He was overruled in to-day's session, some Senators holding that as he is part of the administration, it is not competent for him to give a casting vote in such a matter. [illegible] It should be remembered, however, that he is required to vote in the case of a tie, and must do so on the same responsibility that Senators exercise. The mention of names might be omitted, but it is proper enough to say that in the debate last evening, three or four Senators got into a wrangle almost without precedent, for the last ten years, during which the lie was given and taken with considerable directness. The point at issue was whether a special committee shall be allowed to inquire into charges of corruption in connection with the treaty. An adjournment took place without a decision.

NATURALIZATION BILL KILLED.

The House is clearly in a mood for blood, having already, in the last week or ten days, killed three or four measures on which a great deal of time has been spent. It to-day followed up its course by slaughtering Judge Davis' long Naturalization bill, on which the Republicans of New York have built so many hopes. The debate was decidedly antagonistic to it, and at the close Mr. Davis tried to get an adjournment, in the hope that something might be saved for to-morrow. The House refused this, and sent the bill to table on a large vote by fully two-thirds, including at least half Republicans. A motion to reconsider was entered, but it is not likely to be of any avail.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL

did not come up this morning, because the Finance Committee had no meeting, and Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, Williams, and Warner are the only members here, and the two last named were engaged on the special San Domingo Committee. It may be accepted as almost certain that the committee will recommend the abolition of the whole system of special or license taxes.

THE ASIATIC CABLE SCHEME.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave a hearing to Cyrus W. Field on his Asiatic and Sandwich Island telegraphic cable project, as also to representatives of the Belgian cable line, which simply asks the right to land on our shores. The committee is not likely to make any report on either bill, but will await the action taken by the Senate.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Army bill held its first meeting this morning, and talked over the points of difference between the two branches of Congress. They are not likely to have any serious difficulties in reaching an agreement. The pay section will be retained about as it passed the House, and retired army officers will probably be allowed to hold civil offices.

THE FREE COAL BILL.

The House showed some disposition, in a brief debate, to censure the Ways and Means Committee for the course it is taking on the Free Coal bill. It was charged that they are jugging with the question, but the remarks of Mr. Hooper indicated that the bill would be reported next week, soon after Schenck's return.

KANSAS CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Claims to-day reported a bill for the settlement of claims of the citizens of Kansas, growing out of the troubles from November, 1855, to December, 1856. It makes the Judge of the Circuit in which that State is situated, a commissioner to hear and determine all claims as presented, and his judgment is to be final. Half a million of dollars is appropriated, and the certificates given by the Judge are to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury. If the aggregate is more than half a million, the valid claims are to be paid *pro rata*.

THE DAVIS MANSION IN RICHMOND.

The War Department has sent a communication to the City Council of Richmond, offering to surrender the Davis mansion to the city authorities, on condition that all claims for rent or damages shall be relinquished. For some time past the government has been holding this property on the ground that it belonged to the Confederacy. It was purchased by the city of Richmond early in the war, and presented to the rebel government for the residence of its President. The proof of this purchase and donation has, however, been lost.

WHITTEMORE'S RE-ELECTION.

Nearly complete returns from the First District of South Carolina, for Congressman, give Whittemore 9,854 votes, and Dunn 1,969. Two years ago the Republicans cast 17,487 votes and the Democrats 11,418. The Charleston *News* says many colored voters were disgusted with Whittemore, and felt the disgrace he had brought upon them, and that the failure of the white voters to support Mr. Dunn was, in all probability, mainly due to the feeling that it is better to let Whittemore go back to Congress with all his sins on his head.

THE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Senator Boreman, of West Virginia, has submitted an amendment to the pending Ohio River Bridge bill, providing that the Secretary of War shall detail a board of three officers to inspect all bridges across the Monongahela River, between Morgantown and its mouth, and report in what degree they impede the navigation of that stream, and what alterations are necessary, and if the Secretary of War approves, the changes are to be made within one year from the date of the report.

[To the Associated Press.]

JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President has approved the joint resolutions for the appointment of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and in relation to the compensation of Assistant Marshals for taking the census.

RED RIVER AFFAIRS.

The Minnesota delegation in Congress [illegible] will take the whole Northwestern territory in war. [illegible]

[illegible] mediation will soon be the subject from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail [illegible] the President, to-day, and in the [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. DAVIS presented [illegible] Courts, with the right of either party to appeal to the Supreme Court [illegible]

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to carry out certain treaty stipulations with the Cherokee Indians. Referred.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

The resolution to make the bill relating to the length of spans of bridges on the Ohio River the special order, was debated.

Mr. MORTON remarked that there [illegible]

Mr. DRAKE favored the resolution [illegible]

Mr. CAMERON urged the [illegible]

Mr. SCOTT [illegible]

The SPEAKER [illegible]

[illegible]

NATURALIZATION BILL.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, from the Committee, reported a bill to consolidate the system of naturalization [illegible]

[illegible]

YEAS		NAYS	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. DAVIS voted in the affirmative [illegible]

Mr. JUDD moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Without action, the House adjourned.

KANSAS.

Killing of Three Workmen on the New Bridge at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—A [illegible]